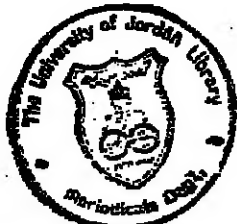


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THE TIMES

TUESDAY APRIL 13 1982

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Falklands

Moscow attacks stepped up

The Russians stepped up their attacks on Britain over the Falkland Islands, accusing the Conservative Government of being unable to assess the international situation realistically and of banking after imperial greatness. Moscow also denied that the Russians were seeking to capitalize on the conflict.

US citizens told to quit

All United States citizens on the Falklands — there are thought to be about 30 — have been advised by the American Embassy in Buenos Aires to leave the islands. At least one family has already left.

Chile extreme

Anti-Argentine comment in Chile has reached the extreme of a newspaper suggestion that Soviet naval forces might intervene to support Argentina's occupation of the islands.

Inhospitable

An assessment of the territory on which British troops might have to fight reveals a terrain remarkably inhospitable and unsuitable to swift military movement of any kind.

No complaints

The shipping line P & O say they have had no complaints at all from passengers and schoolchildren deprived of their cruises by the call-up of the liners Canberra and Uganda.

Steaming south

The British naval task force, now steaming well into the tropics, has been intensifying exercises to bring sailors, soldiers and airmen to peak readiness for any future action.

Other news

More verdicts by riot jury

The Terry May murder jury will today spend their eighth day at the Central Criminal Court deciding verdicts on seven youths accused of rioting and one of murder. Yesterday one youth was cleared of murder and manslaughter and two convicted of rioting.

Criticism defied

President Reagan is to name more of his political friends and supporters as ambassadors in the coming months, despite criticism that he is making too many such appointments.

Pay-back TV

A leading TV rental company may have to pay back considerable sums to customers after an Office of Fair Trading investigation into 17 companies which it believes raised charges without authority.

Bulawayo attack

A police officer was killed and three were wounded in a grenade attack in a beer hall in Bulawayo. The police had been called there to investigate an incident.

Oil job fears

Hundreds of jobs in the North Sea platform building industry are at risk amid fears that the value of orders fell by 15 per cent last year.

Spurs advance

Tottenham Hotspur maintained their hopes of winning the first division championship when they beat Arsenal 3-1 at White Hart Lane. Manchester City's slide continued with a 4-1 defeat at Wolverhampton Wanderers.

Leader page 7

Letters: On the Falklands, from Capt E. P. Carlisle, and others; Middle East oil, from Mr A. R. K. Mackenzie, and Professor H. W. Singer; nuclear waste, from Dr T. J. G. Francis.

Features, pages 5, 6

Lord Home of the Hirsel answers Ronald Butt's criticism of the Foreign Office's Falklands policy; the Iraqi prisoners learning to love Khomenei; reforming the coroner's courts; Britain's drinking problem.

Home News	2	Diary	15
Overseas	3, 4	Events	16
Archaeology	8	Leisure cartoon	4
Arts	5	Science	12-14
Bridge	9	Sport	12-14
Business	9-11	TV & Radio	17
Chess	2	Theatre, etc	17
Crossword	18	Weather	18
		Wills	18

'Difficulties' send Haig back to Buenos Aires

By Anthony Bevins and David Cross

Substantial difficulties remained between Britain and Argentina over a peaceful settlement of the Falklands crisis, Mr Alexander Haig, United States Secretary of State, said outside No 10 Downing Street last night. He said he was returning promptly to Buenos Aires after 11 hours of talks with Mrs Thatcher and other Cabinet ministers. Asked whether he was now more hopeful, he answered: "Not at all."

Mr Haig said: "This morning, upon arrival, I said I was bringing some ideas we had developed in Buenos Aires. Today we have had an opportunity to discuss these ideas in considerable detail with the Prime Minister and with her senior Cabinet. We made some progress in these discussions but a number of substantial difficulties remain so we shall be returning this evening to Buenos Aires as time is slipping away from us on this subject."

He was not prepared to discuss details of the negotiations.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said: "We have explored very carefully the ideas that Mr Haig brought here. There is no doubt that difficulties do still remain. We are both very anxious to resolve this problem by peaceful means and I think we are very grateful to Mr Haig for the trouble he has taken to aid us and the whole world in this endeavour."

Earlier, the Government announced a mid-recess recall of the House of Commons for a statement on the Falkland Islands crisis to Parliament at 2.30 pm tomorrow.

[Meanwhile, the Peruvian Government last night announced that Argentina had accepted its proposal for a 72-hour truce in the war zone around the islands, Reuter reports from Lima. Señor Javier Arias Stella, the Peruvian Foreign Minister, told a news conference that Britain was still studying the Peruvian proposals.]

Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs, and General Vernon Walters, a senior US diplomat, were also present.

Throughout the afternoon reporters who waited outside the entrance of Number 10 were expecting to be briefed by British Government officials on the talks, but any such briefing was repeatedly postponed.

It is the first recall of Parliament during recess since the collapse of Northern Ireland power sharing in June 1974. It was requested by Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, and was agreed during consultations with Mr George Thomas, the Speaker.

Washington: The 30-nation Organization of American States was last night holding a meeting in Washington to discuss the Falklands crisis (Nicholas Ashford writes). The meeting was postponed four days ago, and amid confusion, was declared postponed again yesterday before the organization actually met.

New York: The little support Argentina has received internationally appears to be eroding steadily (Zoriana Pysarski writes). It is understood that Panama, one of the main backers of Argentina's decision to use force to assert its claim over the islands, will not be as vocal should there be another meeting of the Security Council.

Peru hinted last week that it would come to Argentina's aid militarily if need be, but over the weekend it seemed to have changed its mind, placing the emphasis instead on a peaceful rather than a military force.

The Security Council has the power to dispatch peace-keeping forces to areas of conflict. In recent years it has been careful to send troops only after securing the approval of all parties.

Letters, page 7

Argentina offers police for troops

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 12

Argentina has offered to bestow temporary self-government on the 1,800 Falkland Islanders and replace its 9,000 troops with a police force if Britain returns the islands to its military task force. Under no circumstances, however, is it prepared to negotiate the central question of sovereignty over the islands.

Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, is said here to be concerned about Mrs Thatcher's survival as Prime Minister if the military junta refuses to give more ground. But it became clear today that President Leopoldo Galtieri told Mr Haig that he would not give up an inch of Falklands soil without a fight.

However, he did make the significant offer to share all mineral resources in an unspecified region around the Falklands for several years to come. Oil exploration has been conducted off the Argentine coast for the past two years and there have been encouraging signs of commercial deposits.

General Galtieri apparently feels his gesture is more important than mere economic considerations because in his view it would allow Britain to retain a direct, though admittedly tenuous, connexion with the islands for the foreseeable future.

He suggested to Mr Haig that Argentine troops could be moved off the Falklands in return for the British fleet, which is ordered to keep the islands under home rule. The islanders would run their own affairs through the naming of an administration council similar to one already in existence in the islands.

His plan would mean self-government for the islanders while peace negotiations went on, possibly under the auspices of both the United Nations and the Organization of American States, which includes the United States.

The military junta today issued a lengthy justification of its invasion of the Falklands 10 days ago, describing the islanders as a foreign population who had settled after the eviction of the original inhabitants by British troops in 1833.

It said: "The foreign population is in this case the invader and this situation cannot be repaired by the lapse of time. The Argentine Republic has recovered the islands of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and their zones of influence. But it has decided not to disturb by any means the inhabitants of those islands, whose rights and way of life will be respected."

Continued on back page, col 5

Let them fly their flag on islands, says Owen

By Our Political Correspondent

Dr David Owen, the Social Democrats' parliamentary leader, yesterday indicated that negotiations on the Falklands crisis might have to be conducted with three flags flying over the islands: those of Britain, the United Nations and Argentina.

He said in an interview on the BBC radio programme *The World at One* that the Argentines' insistence that their flag should continue to fly over the islands should be met.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, the Conservative MP for Stroud, and chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, yesterday supported the line taken by Mr Francis Pym, the new Foreign Secretary, in his London Weekend Television interview on Sunday.

He said: "We can't go back to the status quo ante" and added that no one could be too dogmatic for the moment on the quest for a permanent settlement; whether it should be based on lease-back, joint



Dr Owen: public opinion the danger

Continued on back page, col 5



Shuttle diplomacy: Mrs Thatcher receives Mr Haig on the steps of No 10 Downing Street

Scheme for privatized road aid

By Michael Bailly

Transport Correspondent

Proposals to "privatize" road building by letting construction firms finance as well as build stretches of new trunk routes have been put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport.

One controversial aspect of the scheme is for the Government to repay the builders an annual charge, depending on vehicle usage. The Treasury is understood to be strongly resisting what it sees as a subterfuge to avoid public sector cash limits.

The idea, first disclosed in *The Times* last year, has strong appeal as a way of releasing road building from the constraints of public expenditure and road building is affected by the recession are keen to try it.

The M20 from Maidstone to Ashford and the M40 extension from Oxford to Birmingham, scheduled for construction in the 1980s, are regarded as suitable candidates for a trial.

Little difficulty is expected in raising finance, which could run to more than £200m for the Oxford road or £50m for the M20, provided suitable means of repayment are agreed.

The most obvious method, — motorway tolls, — has been ruled out on the familiar ground that Britain is too small, and its road network too dense to make them feasible. It is too easy to choose an alternative route, the argument runs.

The other method, which is to repay the debt by means of an annual charge on the Department of Transport based on traffic levels. If usage failed to reach the level predicted by the promoters the payment would be smaller.

Ministers say the scheme would simply increase the cost of roads. They do not accept that the money raised would be genuine private sector investment since the key decisions affecting profit or loss would be made almost entirely by the public sector.

Mr Howell argues, however, that it could finance much-needed new roads without adding to the burden of public expenditure.

Three youths are found shot dead

Three Merseyside teenagers who went rabbit hunting with one shotgun have been killed in a shooting incident at a remote beauty spot in Spowden.

The bodies of Mark Otter and his twin brother Michael and James McIlroy, their friend, all aged 18, were recovered yesterday at Trawsfynydd Lake. They were reported missing on Sunday night.

Mr Stanley Otter found his son shot dead on a field near the caravan site where the family was staying. Police found the other youth's body 300 yards away. Detectives are satisfied no one else was involved.

The twins lived at Egerton Park Close, Rock Ferry. James McIlroy lived at Ravenswood Avenue, Rock Ferry.

Violence spreads in wake of Temple Mount killings

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 12

At least 20 people were injured today as a new wave of Arab protest spread through the occupied territories and east Jerusalem after yesterday's shooting on Temple Mount, in which a Jewish soldier killed two Muslims and injured many more.

Palestinian sources in east Jerusalem said 16 people received bullet wounds when Israeli troops fired to disperse demonstrators in a number of towns and refugee camps. Scores of teargas grenades were used.

Diplomatic observers who monitored the situation among the 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and east Jerusalem said religious fervour had supplemented the nationalist protests of recent weeks.

In addition to demonstrators, a number of Jews and tourists were injured by stone-throwing Arabs in Jerusalem's walled Old City and in Gaza. The number of Easter tourists in east Jerusalem has slumped sharply and those remaining looked ill at ease.

One clash took place on the Via Dolorosa, believed to be the route taken by Christ to his crucifixion. Mr Eli Fastman, an Israeli cameraman working for the British *Viznews* company, was hit in the shoulder when soldiers fired. He was the

first newsman wounded in the latest disturbances.

From Nablus, in the West Bank, to Rafah, in Gaza, Arabs took part in an almost complete strike called by the Higher Muslim Council in Jerusalem. In many towns, smoke billowed from burning barricades and Palestinian flags were waved. A mob tried to burn down the town hall.

The Temple Mount, sacred to Jews and Muslims, remained sealed off by Israeli troops in an effort to avert violence. Police with water cannons, and hundreds of armed men were on special alert from dawn.

In the morning, the influential Muslim council issued a statement denying the claims by Mr Menachem Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, that yesterday's violence was the work of a mentally sick man. The council said that if this had been the case, the man would not have been accepted into the Israeli Army.

Israeli police sources disclosed that the gunman, McAllen Goodman, aged 30, had been undergoing one of the shortened army training courses specially designed for new immigrants. The rifle from which he fired some 60 bullets was his army-issue weapon.

After the meeting of the Muslim council, Mr Goodman, including many Palestinian

notables, were arrested when they attempted to march towards the Temple Mount. One of the organizers, Mr Anwar Nusseibeh, a former Jordanian defence minister and ambassador to London, said: "I am sorry that they stopped this, because it is a peaceful procession. It is an expression of a deep, religious faith."

Violence and unrest have spread to Arab areas which had not been affected by recent Palestinian disturbances. Thousands of Arab workers refused to come to their jobs in Israel, and an attempt was made to block the main railway line between Jerusalem and the Mediterranean coast.

Curtews have been imposed in two refugee camps. Near the Gaza town of Khan Yunis protesters were fired on by Israeli troops. Local sources said six people were injured. In a camp near Dehishem, Palestinians said a five-year-old child had been seriously injured by an Israeli bullet.

Cairo: Egypt today condemned the Temple Mount killings as a "reckless act" and demanded that Israel take measures to ensure the safety of the holy places.

Berlin: A rocket-propelled grenade hit the United States Embassy here today, but caused no casualties.

Israeli accusation, page 3

Yacht racing couple swept to death

By Richard Evans

A man and woman died yesterday in a sailing accident off Hartlepool, Cleveland, after coastguards had warned small boat sailors against going to sea.

The couple, both in their mid-40s, were swept from a 22-foot yacht after sailing from Hartlepool yacht club in a local race. The coastguards had said a 9ft swell was running.

"It was just Easter madness. They were not even wearing life jackets. We did not know that the race was on and despite our radio warnings the club had not contacted us. But this often happens, the coastguards said."

The worst trouble came at Southend where police made more than 140 arrests yesterday. About 60 teenagers must return to the Essex town in two weeks' time to appear in court.

All leave for local police was cancelled as youngsters from Milton Keynes, Margate and London descended on the resort. "There have not been a lot of running battles as in the past. They are all on the same side, they are all people they are aggrieved with us," a police spokesman said.

Six Hell's angels were arrested at Penmaenmawr yesterday after a sheep was killed.

Thousands of scooter-riding youths caused trouble in the Yorkshire resort of Scarborough, where more than 130 people were arrested over the weekend.

Flat fire kills four children

By a Staff Reporter

Four children died in a breakfast-time blaze at their home in Lambeth, south London, yesterday while their mother was at an all-night party.

Miss Dorothy Morally, aged 24, returned to her maisonette in Guildford Road to see firemen tackling the blaze. She was taken to hospital and treated for shock.

The children were Neil, aged 5, twins Nathan and Naomi, aged 4, and Nigel, aged 1. Their bodies were removed from a back bedroom on the second floor. The family's pet dog also died in the fire.

Neighbours said they saw the flames and smoke coming from the maisonette and Mr Leonard Adams, aged 40, tried to rescue the children, but was driven back by the heat and smoke. "I could hear the children crying inside. It is something I will never forget. There was nothing I could do," he said.

Det Inspector Ian Brown of Clapham CID said: "The mother was out at an all-night party. She had made arrangements for anyone else to look after the children. They were left alone all night. It is just unfortunate that the fire started while she was out. Mr Derek Bryant, her common law husband, describes her as a hermit who never goes out."

Mrs Lily Goodwin, aged 70, of Cleveland Court, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, died in a fire at her home yesterday.

Forecast, back page.



Unbridled impudence: High fashion among the contestants at the London harness horse parade at Regent's Park, yesterday.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Trapped fox claims rejected

The Masters of Foxhounds Association yesterday rejected claims by the League Against Cruel Sports that a fox had been trapped in a box and released in front of hounds on Ministry of Defence land in Surrey. The association said that the alleged incident occurred in mid-February and was publicized by opponents of hunting on Sunday to try to influence district council debate at the end of the month. (Hugh Clayton writes).

Waverley District Council is to consider a motion calling for a ban on its land. The district includes the Chiddingfold, Leconfield and Cowdrey Hunt is said to have released the fox. Mr Michael Clayton, spokesman for the association, said yesterday: "At least a dozen eyewitnesses have confirmed that the fox was bolted from the earth and was not captured and put in a box."

CBI pressure for heavier lorries

Industrialists in Yorkshire and Humberside have been urged by the Confederation of British Industry to write to their MPs arguing for heavier lorries to be allowed on Britain's roads. The Government has proposed to allow 40 tonnes lorries, instead of the present 32.5 tonnes limit, but the plans have been opposed by environmentalists.

The CBI says a higher limit will cut fuel and licensing costs and reduce the number of lorries on the road.

Refugee boat people marry

Two Vietnamese boat people who found refuge in Britain were married in Torquay yesterday. Yuan Thien Cao, aged 22, and his bride My-Oi, aged 23, met and fell in love at a British refugee camp 18 months ago. Yuan Thien was at sea in a boat without food or water for four days before being picked up by a British freighter. He said after the wedding: "I am training to be a motor mechanic and we will live wherever there is work."

Mother charged with murder

Mrs Elaine Morris, aged 31, was charged today with murdering her three children: Fiona, aged 10, Alison, aged seven, and Alexander, aged 16 months, at their home in Victoria Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, at the weekend. Mrs Morris, who was divorced six years ago, will appear before Fleetwood magistrates today. She was admitted to Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, in a coma on Sunday.

Princess with a Russian secret

The Princess of Wales yesterday revealed a culinary secret in the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt recipe book which will be on sale at the Badminton Horse Trials on Thursday. She is said to be "very fond" of borscht. Her recipe for the Russian beetroot soup includes the ingredients, but no instructions for cooking them.

Attack charge

Gerald Smith, a police sergeant, aged 32, of Winsley Road, Freshbrook, Swindon, Wiltshire, was remanded in custody for seven days by Swindon magistrates yesterday charged with the attempted murder of WPC Loraine Woolway, aged 24, at her flat in Greenmeadow, Swindon, on Saturday. WPC Woolway suffered knife wounds.

Elver champion

Mr Ian Mould, aged 33, a building worker, from Dursley, Gloucestershire, won the annual elver eating contest at Frampton on Severn yesterday swallowing a pound of fried young eels in 39 seconds. Last year's winner was disqualified for messy eating.

Employment Bill a threat to unity and growth, Nalگو says

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The biggest white collar union in Britain has told its shop stewards that its power to call strikes has been in most circumstances seriously impaired and in some extinguished by the new Employment Bill.

The warning to 30,000 shop stewards and leading union activists from the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalگو) comes in an internal bulletin which says that the union faces having its unity bargaining strength and hitherto rapid growth permanently undermined when the Bill, now in committee stage in the House, becomes law. The bill could be seen as one of the greatest threats ever faced by the union.

Intended for consumption within the union, the analysis is the most detailed yet to emerge of the impact of the Bill on an individual union. It is a bleak assessment of what the report itself calls the "incalculable" consequences of the Government's fresh curbs on union power.

The tone of the report is dramatized by the union leadership's desire to impress upon its members the need to join TUC opposition to the Bill. The bulletin says that "most Nalگو members are unaware of the dangers of the Bill."

Nevertheless there is no mistaking the genuine under-

current of anxiety in the hierarchy of the union, the country's fourth biggest, over the impact of the Bill on a union all of whose 782,000 members work in public services, most in local government.

The union was at the centre of the closed shop dispute after the case of Miss Joanna Harris, the Sandwell poultry inspector who refused to join Nalگو and whose subsequent dismissal played a large part in the decision by Mr James Prior, then Secretary of State of employment, to commit himself to further legislation on the closed shop.

The union warns shop

stewards that the increase in compensation available to workers dismissed for refusing to join a union together with the greater risk that the union will itself be "joined" as a party to an action for unfair dismissal means that local union officers should not take the utmost care not to put pressure on employers to dismiss non-members.

It also says that by tightening the definition of a trade dispute in earlier legislation the Mr Norman Tebbit, the present Secretary of State for Employment, has severely hampered Nalگو's power to take the sort of action in defence of jobs that the union has called in the past.

Action by health service members against private agencies would be outlawed, and the successful one-day strike against the government's proposed sale of gas showrooms might be unlawful because it did not come under the heading of a trade dispute.

The bulletin warns activists against underestimating the damaging implications of the Bill's provision rendering unions liable for damages after unlawful strikes by members which were "authorized or endorsed by a responsible person in the union". It says that the union's emergency committee might now have to take legal advice every time it is asked to authorize a strike and adds: "If the committee saw the protection of union funds as its primary duty it would tend to authorize requests for industrial action on very rare occasions indeed."

Overall, the bulletin says the Employment Bill threatens to "put the clock back by hampering industrial action over service conditions issues and making it unlawful to strike in defence of the services our members provide". It adds: "It is therefore possible to see it as one of the greatest threats to Nalگو's effectiveness as a trade union in our entire history."

The dangers the union sees

The report predicts that strikes "in defence" of the services in which Nalگو members work, including those against returning nationalized areas to private hands, are likely to be unlawful under the new Act. Damaging splits between the leadership and rank and file might be caused by executive reluctance to call strikes because of liability for damages. The strength of closed shops will diminish while prospects of creating new ones will become "virtually non-existent".

Provisions designed to rule out "union labour only" clauses from contracts will favour the use of private contractors on cost grounds and lead to poorer public service wages and conditions. Clauses allowing employers to dismiss selectively with due warning workers who strike "is bound to weaken and undermine all strike action. They are likely also to burden labour with extra costs to support strikers who refuse to return to work after notice has been served."

Parliament's unfinished business;

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Battle looms over Tebbit Bill 'guillotine'

Backbench Conservative MPs as Mr Ron Leighton, who is sponsored by the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, and Mr Ian Mikardo, sponsored by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

They kept the committee talking for 40 hours on Clause 1 of the Bill, which will empower the minister to pay compensation to people who lost their jobs as a result of the closed shop provisions of Mr Michael Foot's Trade Union and Labour Relations Act of 1974.

The Government has set aside £2m to compensate about 4,000 people who are thought to have been dismissed for refusing to join a union and at "retrospective justice" made the debate on the closed shop a protracted and acrimonious affair.

The committee is still discussing the closed shop, but has now moved on to the proposed "special award" of up to £20,000 for workers dismissed for non-membership of a union who are not reinstated by an industrial tribunal. Labour MPs regard this as a financial entitlement to disidents to opt out of their union and make closed shops practically inoperable.

However, contentious as the issues are, the real meat of the Bill has not yet been

discussed: the new definition of what is equally a trade dispute, the opening up of union funds to actions for damages; the outlawing of labour-only contracts and the fair dismissal of strike leaders.

Nor does it end there. Concor that this might be the last important industrial relations Bill of the Thatcher administration, employers and politicians are seeking to get in as much as they can. The engineering employers, through Mr Gerrard Neal, the Conservative MP for Cornwall North, are seeking to add new clauses to lay off workers affected by guerrilla stoppages or a national emergency such as a miners strike.

The Conservative Trade Unionists, through Mr Timothy Renton the MP for Timor, Sussex, their president who sits on the committee, want provisions for compulsory secret ballots for national strikes and for trade union officers and the issue of the political levy is still exercising some backbenchers who would like trade unionists to contract-in rather than contract-out of paying the levy to the Labour Party.

The imposition of a guillotine makes it less likely that time will be found for these extra clauses, even though the Secretary of State for

Employment has some sympathy for their aims. They could be written into a final "tagging" Bill to be introduced in the next (and perhaps last) session of Parliament.

While the present Parliamentary scene is one of disorder and delay, the TUC has worked out its strategy on opposition to the Bill as it stands now. Firms are being approached to give undertakings that they will not invoke the legislation, and there is an admitted reluctance on the part of some, largely public sector employers, to have anything to do with "Tebbit's law".

None the less, it is scheduled to receive the Royal Assent before the summer recess and after that it will be up to individuals and third parties, as well as firms directly affected, to determine whether it is used.

With Mr James Prior's Employment Act, 1980 the new law will place a very tight legal framework within which trade unions are able to work.

It has been skilfully constructed to render a seven-day union boycott ineffective, and to survive the next general election unless the Labour Party can muster a majority and implements its pledge of total repeal.

Tomorrow: The Criminal Justice Bill.

Ski teachers who need lessons

By Ronald Faux

There have been bad habits abroad on Cairn Gorm this Easter, according to Mr Clive Freshwater, chairman of the British Association of Ski Instructors (BASI).

Weight has been allowed to remain thoroughly on the wrong foot, knees have been neither bent nor together and other fundamental sins of skiing have gone unchecked. In skiing terms the blind have been too often led by the half-sighted.

The trouble had become critical at Easter because there were too many pupils and not enough qualified instructors. Rather than turn away business, Mr Freshwater declared, some ski schools and others organizing skiing holidays had recruited assistance from skiers who had never been taught how to teach and whose own skiing methods might be a little faulty.

In addition, local schools and city-based organizations had helped to drum up business and produce more coachloads of clients than the ski school could cope with.

"That is basically bad for the sport, for Cairn Gorm and for the qualified instructors working here. People are roped in to help. Some are good skiers but untrained as instructors and sadly some

are not even good skiers," Mr Freshwater said. The number using Cairn Gorm in a public holiday could reach 5,000, of which 2,000 might be at one stage of instruction. That meant that seven principal ski schools operating on the mountain would require about 180 instructors, far in excess of the regular and qualified complement available. One school admitted that half its instructors were unqualified.

"There is nothing to stop anyone operating a ski school and employing people to teach the sport. It is perfectly legal. BASI is the only British organization training instructors and over the last 20 years we have qualified about 1,700. Of these, 600 still pay membership, but few more than 150 actually work. There is an important place for unqualified instructors but their number and what they do must be supervised," he said.

The boom in skiing shows little sign of diminishing but on Cairn Gorm, because of such high and low troughs because of weather conditions and holiday demand, it is commercially impossible for the schools to maintain a steady level of staffing.

Mr Derek Brightman, secretary of the Association of Ski Schools in Great Britain and vice-chairman of Cairn Gorm Association of Ski Schools, which represents 15 centres in the area, admitted there was virtually no control over people coming to the slopes to teach skiing.

"For example, the Scottish National Ski Council award a certificate for ski party leaders. They are not supposed actually to teach anyone, but they end up doing it. The pressure at this time of year is so great that unqualified instructors have to be used, but I feel it is best to keep them within the ski school system so that some kind of overall supervision can be kept."

Mr Robert Clyde is general manager of the Cairn Gorm Chair Lift Company which has a turnover approaching £1m a year from the 26 ski runs on the mountain. The company has controversial ambitions to extend into the northern corries of Cairn Gorm.

Mr Clyde said that only registered instructors were allowed to run the lift system or permitted to wear anything that looked like an instructor's uniform.

Errors in evidence at Belvoir inquiry

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A prediction that there will be no room for farming in the East Midlands in 250 years has been struck out of an official report by government agricultural staff. The original version of the document was used by the Country Landowners' Association as part of its evidence against development of the Belvoir coalfield.

The prediction was quoted by Mr Michael Mann, QC, the inspector at the public inquiry into the coalfield plan. The report, as submitted by the association, said that by the year 2230 the five counties would be so clogged with urban and industrial development that there would be no room left for farming.

That estimate has been deleted from the latest version of the report, entitled *Agriculture in the East Midlands Region: Progress Report 1979*. The report was written more than two years ago by Mr H. A. Thomas, a regional agricultural officer with the Government's farm advisory service.

It looks at the whole of the area covered by the National Coal Board's bitterly contested proposal to open three new mines in the Vale of Belvoir. It also takes in most of the existing Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire coalfields.

An official at the Ministry in Whitehall said: "The report differs because it was originally a policy draft which was found by the Ministry to contain a number of errors."

The estimate that farming would have been squeezed out of the six counties in the East Midlands region in about 250 years was based on the assumption that the rate of farmland lost to urban use in recent years would continue. "This is patently unsound because there is no

foundation for the assumption that past trends will continue," the Whitehall official said. He added that it would take too long to identify the other mistakes in the original version of the report.

The Ministry said at the inquiry that it did not oppose the mining in the Vale of Belvoir because it was not in a position "either to express views on need or to suggest alternative sites on lower quality land."

But the impact on agriculture was one of the key points on which Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, differed with Mr Mann about the fate of the mining plan. Mr Mann took particular care to point out that the agricultural objections to Belvoir were not enough to make him reject the plan to open three mines in the Vale.

When Mr Heseltine announced last month that he had decided that the proposed three mines would be "environmentally unacceptable," he also rejected Mr Mann's recommendation to allow mining and tipping at the southern site near Asfordby.

Mr Heseltine said that "concern about the disappearance of agricultural land" was "one of the matters that led me to the judgment I have taken on Asfordby, where we are dealing with Class One agricultural land." The Government has been more sympathetic to Mr Mann to the agricultural arguments against Belvoir coalfield.

The Country Landowners' Association argued in the inquiry that the amount of land lost to the coalfield might be twenty times as great as the total suggested by the National Coal Board. "I found the argument realistic and unconvincing," Mr Mann said.

Watchdogs 'need more teeth'

By Nicholas Timmins

Consumers' councils dealing with nationalized industries should be strengthened, consulted earlier and more fully on policy issues, and in the case of the Electricity Council (ECC) should be given statutory status, the ECC said yesterday.

"Where an industry is in a monopoly position, it should be the responsibility of that industry to demonstrate to its consumer council that it is providing value for money in the purest sense," the council said in its response to the Government's consultative document on the future of the consumer's councils.

The electricity industry is both large and strong, with powerful trade unions, and it is vital for a strong consumer voice to be heard, initially at national level," Mr Michael Bates, the council chairman, said yesterday. Providing it with statutory status would help to ensure that.

At present it is the only one of the 44 nationalized industry consumer councils without such status. Providing it would give the council a right to information where necessary has to rely on a voluntary provision of information. It would give the council more authority, would force consultation on important policy matters, and would strengthen the council's efforts to have a say in issues which do much to determine the future price of electricity.

At present, the council complains, on some issues it receives too little information too late to be helpful, from both the Electricity Council and more particularly the Central Electricity Generating Board. Sometimes there has been outright refusal to provide information.

On the Government's broader suggestions, the council argues against grouping several councils into a single "watchdog" consumer council covering electricity, gas and coal. Such a council would be too big, too bureaucratic and too remote.

What is needed is a stronger right to full and early consultation on policy issues for all councils.

Response to the Department of Trade's Consultative Document "Consumer Interests and the Nationalized Industries" - Electricity Consumers' Council, 119 Marylebone Road, NW1 7PZ, E1

Union fears on export of plutonium

By Our Labour Correspondent

Leaders of the country's 34,000 power supply engineers are to warn the Government that their crucial support for the nuclear energy programme could be jeopardized if plutonium exported to the United States is used for military purposes.

The Electrical Power Engineers' Association, the technically powerful union which includes almost all senior engineers and managers, has opposed any move by President Reagan to export British-derived plutonium in his expanding nuclear weapons programme.

The move follows confirmation by the Foreign Office that talks have taken place with the United States Government over the possible export of plutonium. Although the move is not yet official, it is expected to be announced in October.

Plutonium is a by-product of the nuclear fuel cycle, and is used in the production of nuclear weapons. The Foreign Office also emphasized last year that exports would be covered by international safeguards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. Plutonium has been sent from Britain to the United States before, as part of the 1,250 kilograms of the material exported to a number of countries since 1971.

However, at an unrepublic session of the Conference last week, the union endorsed a resolution urging the Central Electricity Generating Board "to make known its intention to maintain as clearly as possible the distinction between civil and military uses of nuclear materials."

Mr John Lyons, the association's general secretary, is expected to seek a meeting with the board and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, to outline the union's policy. Mr Lyons is likely to say that the union is far from being unilateralist or anti-American.

Science report

New hope of avoiding rejection

By the Staff of "Nature"

It may be possible to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs by exposing them to high concentrations of oxygen after removal from the donor but before transplantation to the host. That is the conclusion of a study that shows that the rejection of an organ takes place in two steps.

Successful organ transplantation from one unrelated individual to another is hampered by the problem of rejection. Little is yet known about how the host's immune system is triggered to attack and reject transplanted organs, but Dr David Vesole, Dr Gladys Dart, and Dr David Talmage from the University of Colorado, Denver, have now shown that the attack on thyroid gland transplants in mice occurs in two distinct stages and that the critical first step occurs at a site away from the graft.

Dr Vesole and his colleagues found that the host's white cells were first alerted to the presence of foreign tissue. That was not caused by the tissue itself but by passenger cells found within it, most of which were white blood cells. The recognition of those cells initiates the second stage of events, which leads to the destruction of the graft.

By culturing the thyroid tissue in the laboratory under high levels of oxygen and increased pressure for one to two days before transplantation Dr Vesole and his colleagues were able to select white blood cells responsible for the first stage of rejection. Instead of being rejected, most thyroid grafts then became established as stable grafts.

This delicate balance in favour of their acceptance, however, could easily be tipped towards rejection. This happened when mice with multiple thyroid transplants were injected with activated white blood cells from the spleen of another mouse suggesting that the grafts escaped rejection only because they had no passenger cells with which to activate the host's own white cells.

Dr Vesole and his colleagues therefore believe that rejection begins when the graft's passenger cells migrate to the spleen of lymph node to be confronted by the host's white cells. Without the passenger cells, the graft can remain hidden, undetected by the host. Although it was possible to remove the passenger cells of the mouse, this was done by culturing them in oxygen, it is not clear at this stage whether such techniques could be applied to human organs for transplantation.

Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, Vol. 79, pages 6266-6270, 1982.*

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Chess lead by blind champion confirmed

From Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

The results of the first seven of the blind chess championship tournament, sponsored by the Royal Victoria Hotel, Hammersmith, have confirmed the current world champion, Kraylov in his leading position in the tournament. His chief rival, Rudenskiy, fought bravely to save his place in the tournament, but after some seven hours play had to concede victory to his opponent.

Kraylov thus leads with six points, followed by Baric and Jukanovic. The results for round seven were:

Kraylov 6, Rudenskiy 5, Baric 4, Jukanovic 3, Gurevich 2, Kharin 1, and others. The tournament is being held at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Hammersmith, from April 10 to April 20.

Overseas selling prices: August 28: Bahrain 2.25, Saudi Arabia 2.25, Kuwait 2.25, Qatar 2.25, Oman 2.25, Yemen 2.25, and others. The prices are in US dollars.

The mother of a South African woman who was allegedly murdered in a five-year gang war in the town of Mordred, South Africa, has been charged with the murder. The woman, Mrs. Jane Mordred, was charged with the murder of her son, Mr. Mordred, who was killed in the gang war. The case is being heard in the Mordred District Court.

Israelis accuse Egypt of abetting PLO

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 12

Two weeks before its scheduled withdrawal from the Sinai, the Israeli Government has accused Egypt of abetting the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), of forming closer links with it, and of breaching certain military clauses in the Camp David peace treaty.

An official refused to provide specific details beyond claiming that Egypt and the PLO had formed markedly closer ties in recent weeks. It is understood that Israel has alleged that these include facilitating the smuggling of weapons across the border into the occupied Gaza Strip.

The Israelis have also accused Egypt of breaching the spirit of the treaty during a speech to a conference of non-aligned countries in Kuwait last week, when the Egyptian delegate, Mr. Ismet Abdel-Meguid, made no reference to Palestinian autonomy, and instead set out a proposal for Palestinian self-determination.

Mr. Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today told a delegation from the armed services committee of the United States House of Representatives that while Israel scrupulously observed the Camp David treaty, Egypt did not always do the same. He said Mr. Abdel-Meguid had attacked Israel in the strongest possible terms and it was inconceivable that he was speaking without higher government approval. His speech, Mr. Begin said, violated the clause in the treaty in which Israel and Egypt undertook not to conduct hostile propaganda against each other.

In a related development, Mr. David Levy, the Deputy Prime Minister, said in a speech to young members of his right wing Herut Party that if because of Egypt's unwillingness to accept the peace treaty, the withdrawal from Sinai was delayed, let it be delayed.

The sudden deterioration of Israeli-Egyptian relations has caused international concern about Israel's willingness to press ahead with

the Sinai evacuation on April 25.

Today, the allegations against the Egyptian Government were passed formally to Mr. Nicholas Veliotis, a United States Assistant Secretary of State who has begun an initiative to iron out the differences. Mr. Walter Stuessel, Deputy Secretary of State, will take over the American diplomatic effort later this week.

After talks this morning between Mr. Veliotis and Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, an Israeli official said Israel had expressed determination that the problems with Egypt must be solved before April 25. He refused to say what steps Israel had threatened if the American mission proved unsuccessful.

In diplomatic circles it was noted that accusations about Egyptian collusion with the PLO particularly its refusal to take action against the PLO office in the Sinai town of El Arish have been made more serious by the puzzle about Israel's precise intentions in bringing them to diplomatic prominence at such a crucial point.

The Israeli official said the request for American diplomatic aid represented serious concern about Egypt's intentions after the final Sinai withdrawal. He described Egypt's stand at the non-aligned conference as "very worrying".

Foreign observers thought the Israeli moves were designed to tell the world about the high price the Government feels it is paying for the peace treaty. They were also regarded as an accurate reflection of widespread concern among Israelis over the future of relations with Egypt after the Sinai handover.

In addition to the Israeli complaints about Egyptian attitudes, official negotiations have still failed to resolve 15 outstanding points of difference in demarcation of the border, including the dispute over the resort complex at Taba Bay on the Gulf of Aqaba.



Friends of Reagan to be envoys

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, April 12

Although stung by criticism that he is appointing too many political friends and supporters as ambassadors, President Reagan will name more, not fewer, such candidates in the months to come.

The Los Angeles Times quotes the White House personnel director, Mr. Pendleton James, as declaring: "The question is not whether we have too many political appointees. We don't have enough. I fight in every case for a political appointee instead of a career officer if the appointee is qualified."

The news will not be sweet music to the ears of the American Foreign Service Association, which has 5,000 active-duty and 2,000 retired career officers on its rolls. The association has contended that the "vast majority" of Reagan appointments are people who are "relatively undistinguished as public figures".

In the Los Angeles Times interview, Mr. James said the political appointees were better ambassadors because they had access to the President and White House officials.

"Let's say you're the host country," he said. "Would you rather have an ambassador who knows the minutiae of the operations of the State Department, such as export quotas, or one who has political contacts and can get a Jim Baker, or Ed Meese or Mike Deaver or Al Haig on the phone and make contact with the President?"

"A career officer won't call Al Haig. He will go through the established hierarchy and his message will be filtered down before it will get to the President."

"What has particularly annoyed the White House," Mr. James noted, was the recent interview of Mr. Malcolm Toon, the former Ambassador in Moscow who accused the Reagan Administration of using diplomatic postings as a dumping ground for defeated politicians and Republican financial backers.

Mr. Toon, a career diplomat who retired three years ago after 30 years in the service, claimed that some of the most important embassies had been placed in the hands of "unqualified amateurs".

He declared that the Ambassador to Britain, Mr. John Louis, a businessman and Republican financial backer, had no qualification for the job except "that he speaks English". He called the Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. John Gavin, "a Hollywood actor, and not a very good one". Of the Ambassador to France, Mr. Ewen Griffin Galbraith, a financier, he noted: "His qualification... is that he speaks French and is a friend of Giscard d'Estaing, who is out of power and is considered the arch-enemy of the man who is running the country."

Mr. James told *The Times*, however, that the Ambassador to Britain was generally regarded as a serious, hard working man who tried his best to keep his job. He said Embassy staff reported that he worked long hours — and had not gone to London simply for the socializing.

Grenade kills policeman in Bulawayo beer hall

Bulawayo, April 12. — A police officer was killed and three were wounded in a grenade attack on a patrol here in Zimbabwe's second city, a police spokesman said today. At least two civilians were also wounded in the Friday night blast in a suburban beer hall, the spokesman said. He said several people had been arrested in connection with the incident but gave no details.

Five policemen had gone to the beer hall after a report of trouble there, and the grenade was tossed in when they entered, the spokesman said. There was no indication of the motive behind the attack. But there are dissidents in the Matabeleland area, many of them remnants of guerrilla groups who fought in the seven year war in the former Rhodesia.

There have been several armed attacks in Matabeleland, the political power base of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader. Two motorists and a policeman were killed in attacks in rural areas south of Bulawayo in the last week in March.

Two Zimbabwean trucks were ambushed in Mozambique and a driver killed on Saturday, a spokesman for the National Freightways Trucking Company said today. The attackers were believed to be members of the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM), he said. Zimbabwe and Mozambique allege the RNM is backed by South Africa.

The spokesman said the attack took place on Saturday morning about three miles from the border post of Nyamapanda in north-eastern Zimbabwe. The driver was named as Reuben Cele, a South African. — Reuters.

Two years of Doe's rule

Liberia's drift to right accelerates

From Godfrey Morrison, Monrovia, April 12

Liberia today celebrated Redemption Day, the second anniversary of a military coup in which the former civilian President, William Tolbert, was killed and more than a century of rule by the country's Americo-Liberian elite was swept away.

This West African state, founded by freed American slaves, is still very much under the control of Mr. Samuel Doe, at the time of the coup a master-sergeant but now commander-in-chief and head of state.

Like other members of the people's Redemption Council (PRC) which exercises supreme power here, he is not of Americo-Liberian descent but comes from one of the tribes from the interior, which felt themselves dominated by the Americo-Liberians.

Internationally, the regime got off to an inauspicious start with public executions of members of the previous administration causing widespread condemnation from African neighbours and the international community.

But the coup was locally popular and the PRC appears to remain so, not least because the establishment of a commission to write a new constitution seems to show that it is in earnest in keeping to its timetable for a return to civilian rule in three years time, on April 12, 1985.

When he seized power at the age of 28 Mr. Doe appeared to many observers a somewhat revolutionary, even apocalyptic, figure. Thin and wiry, hollow cheeked, dressed in combat uniform, he would bark out his public pronouncements in a strange, broken English.

Two years later he is distinctly plump and round-faced, affects well-cut business suits, rattles off prepared text with fluency. The steady drift towards the right accelerated last

August when, after an alleged coup plot had been uncovered, Major-General Thomas Weh Syen, Mr. Doe's deputy, and three other PRC officers were arrested and subsequently executed. They were generally seen as the radical element within the PRC.

The dominant foreign influence here remains the United States and a Libyans close its Peoples Bureau and that the Soviet Embassy reduce its staff from 15 to six in response to American pressure.

American leverage is easy to understand. "This country is to all intents and purposes broke," was how one economist put it. Without Washington's bilateral aid and assistance from the International Monetary Fund, the economy would cease to function.

Mr. Doe is widely credited here with a genuine desire to get his soldiers back to their barracks, but in restoring civilian rule he has to take into account the wishes of the other members of the PRC and the armed forces.

A principal reason for the coup was that he and his fellow soldiers lived in squalid barracks while Tolbert and his cronies lived off the fat of the land.

It is no accident that a key element in the United States aid programme is \$43.5m (£24m) earmarked for building barracks and living quarters for the Liberian Army. Such are the realities of West African politics.

□ In a speech marking the second anniversary of military rule Mr. Jackson Doe, advisor to the head of state on national and international affairs, called on the military authorities to stamp out corruption, dishonesty and inefficiency from the public service, which was the prime reason for the coup.

Murdoch offer on 'Daily News'

From Michael Harkin, New York, April 12

Mr. Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the *New York Post*, offered a measure of worker participation to his staff, and to the staff of the *Daily News*, in his attempt to get union support for a takeover of the ailing *Daily News*.

He warned the Allied Printing Trades Council members who had invited him to meet them to discuss his plans for a possible purchase, that the *Post* and the *News* "are engaged in a dance of death, which must end in the disappearance of one or both newspapers". To avoid that, he was prepared to come to an agreement with the News Employees' Share Ownership Trust to merge the ownership of the two papers.

The trust was set up by the staff of the *Daily News*, who committed to it their current pay increases — a total of \$20m (£11m) in the first year. The employees hope that if all else fails the Chicago Tribune Company, which presently owns the paper, will sell it to them.

The present owners announced at the end of last year that they were putting the paper up for sale because of rapidly growing losses. The company said last week that it had come to an agreement with a Texan millionaire, Mr. Joseph Albritton, provided that he could get the terms he needed from the unions. Mr. Albritton suspended his talks when he heard of the union's approach Mr. Murdoch.

Mr. Murdoch told the trades council today that he would seek immediate savings of labour costs, but would not maintain both titles separately.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Turks free Ecevit

Ankara. — Mr. Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, was released yesterday after spending two days in military custody over alleged statements to the foreign press.

Mr. Ecevit, three times Prime Minister in the decade before the 1980 military coup, has already spent two months in jail for giving stories to the foreign press.

70 drown near Rangoon

Rangoon. — More than 70 people are feared to have drowned when a double-decker ferry carrying 200 passengers, livestock and foodstuffs, sank 20 miles south of here.

The ferry had sailed from the Hlaingyada delta town of Houtay, when it hit a sandbank. Officials said 145 bodies had been recovered and 55 others were missing.

Kidnappers release Rome doctor

Rome. — Dr Luigi Amodio, aged 35, a Rome doctor kidnapped two months ago was freed at the weekend after a payment of £350,000.

He was abducted on January 21 by four men who entered his clinic posing as patients. The fate of nine other people kidnapped in Italy this year remains unknown.

New security chief

Khartoum. — Mr. Omer Muhammad Tayeb, Sudan's security chief, was named first vice-president on Sunday by President Nimeiry. The post had been vacant since General Abdul Hamid Khalil was dismissed in January as part of a purge.

Mother seeks spy to track killer

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, April 12

The mother of a murdered South African academic has flown to the Seychelles in the hope that one of seven alleged mercenaries captured after November's abortive coup may be able to shed some light on the death of her son.

Mrs. Jane Turner, whose son, Dr. Rick Turner, was murdered while serving a five-year government banning order, wants to question Mr. Martin Dolincheck, a self-confessed South African spy. The murder has never been solved.

Mr. Dolincheck, who has claimed he is a member of the National Intelligence Service, the successor to South Africa's Bureau for State Security (Boss), faced a

departmental investigation after Dr. Turner, a Natal University lecturer, was shot dead at his Durban home in January 1978.

He went to answer a knock at the door late at night and was killed by a single shot fired through a front-room window. The killer has never been traced. Mr. Dolincheck was cleared of any involvement at the departmental inquiry.

Mrs. Turner has flown to the Seychelles to follow up claims made by Mr. Arthur McGiven and Mr. Alexander Lambert, two alleged Boss defectors, in London and Stockholm, that a renegade Boss agent may have killed Dr. Turner. Mr. Dolincheck, is expected to give

evidence for the state in the Seychelles trial of the alleged mercenaries.

The trial of the seven, including one woman, was due to begin tomorrow but was postponed to June 15 in the Seychelles Supreme Court in Port Victoria today. Chief Justice Earle Seaton said that by then it was hoped that the trial in the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg of 43 of the mercenaries on charges of air piracy under South African law should be completed.

The Pietermaritzburg trial is due to resume on April 20. Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare, the group's leader, and 42 others have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

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FALKLANDS CRISIS

Argentina fails to delay OAS crisis session

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 12

The 30-nation Organization of American States (OAS) has agreed to hold a special session here this evening on the Falkland Islands crisis. Earlier the OAS delayed the session for the second time in four days to allow American mediation attempts a chance to resolve the dispute.

There was a mood of cautious optimism in Washington today that the shuttle diplomacy by Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, could prevent an open confrontation between Britain and Argentina over the islands.

However, while there was hope that shooting in the South Atlantic could be avoided, it was recognized that finding a permanent solution to the 149-year dispute over sovereignty was much more difficult.

American officials were uncharacteristically silent about the proposals which Mr. Haig was understood to have taken from Buenos Aires to London, fearing that leaks to the press at this stage could jeopardize his delicate mission.

Sources said the broad terms of the plan being considered by Mr. Haig would fall within the scope of Security Council Resolution 502 and could include:

An Argentine withdrawal and return of the islands to British administration; an exchange for a recall of the British fleet steaming towards the South Atlantic; The Argentine flag to be kept flying on the islands.

The possible deployment of an international peacekeeping force on the islands while a permanent solution is being worked out.

Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States representative at the United Nations, expressed the more hopeful mood prevailing in Washington during a television interview yesterday when she said: "There is a reasonable likelihood that a last-minute sort of resolution may be found to the crisis which will at least avoid war or bloodshed between the two parties."

Several factors have contributed to the more buoyant mood prevailing in Washington. It is felt that the extension of Mr. Haig's mission means that both Britain and Argentina are interested in a face-saving compromise which can avoid open hostilities.

Actions and statements by the Government in Buenos Aires are also taken as a sign that the Argentines, surprised by the strength of the British response to the island's seizure and the tough measures taken by Britain's main allies, want a negotiated settlement.

Similarly, officials have noted the relatively moderate tone of statements emanating from Buenos Aires. For example, Mr. Esteban Lakas, the Argentine Ambassador to Washington, appeared on

television today saying his country was very hopeful about a settlement and that Argentina might consider a truce while talks continue.

The British side has been less compromising, but again officials believe that the tone of remarks made by Mr. Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, on British radio and television during the weekend indicated that the British also were keen to see the dispute settled peacefully.

One remark he made has attracted particular attention. Asked about the British insistence that a settlement be acceptable to the Falkland residents, Mr. Pym suggested that their attitudes may have been altered by the trauma of the invasion.

Officials noted that a previous British plan to cede the islands to Argentina and then to lease them back for a certain number of years had failed largely because it had been opposed by the islanders.

Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador, appeared on two of the main television networks' morning shows today, restating the British case and pointing to the large grain trade which Argentina enjoys with the Soviet Union. Other members of the embassy staff have also been appearing on other television and radio programmes.

One of them, Mr. Christopher Crabbe, was asked about the islands for Britain: their oil potential, their fishing resources, or their strategic value. He replied: "The most important thing for us is that they are British."

Mr. Alexander Haig flew out of a clear blue sky to land at Heathrow airport at 5.42 am, catching several United States Embassy aides and reporters unaware (Our Foreign Staff writes).

His aircraft was originally expected to land at 6.20 am. He looked exhausted when he made a short statement to waiting reporters on the tarmac, telling them that he had brought with him "ideas which have been developed on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolution 502".

He then sped off along deserted Easter Monday streets to the Churchill Hotel in Portman Square near Marble Arch in the large black Chrysler which he uses on trips to London. After freshening up and eating breakfast he set out for Downing Street where he was greeted at No 10 by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher 9.28 am.

The Secretary of State, who looked less tired than when he arrived, and Mrs. Thatcher, who was wearing a business-like two-piece grey suit, exchanged greetings for the benefit of reporters without their customary smiles.

Just before Mr. Haig arrived, Mr. Francis Pym crossed Downing Street from the Foreign Office with a polite "Good Morning".



Walking the olive branch . . .

Inhospitable islands

Life is tough, even for Land Rovers

If British troops have to land in the Falkland Islands they will find a country which is less hospitable than the people, and one hardly designed for military operations.

The pitted 800-mile coastline provides plenty of inlets for beaching parties, provided that they can steer clear of the matted, rubbery seaweed called kelp which festoons the flat shores and explains the islanders' sobriquet of "kelpers".

But the same inlets are among the assorted hazards which make overland movement so slow and difficult, particularly for the islanders themselves who, for an island community, own very few boats. The fact that they are not natural sailors may have something to do with the surrounding seas which are always rough and, to the east, quickly acquire a depth of 100 fathoms.

The water is shallower to the west where the South American continental shelf stretches from Argentina, and the narrow strait dividing the islands is only about six fathoms. But at no point and at no time do the Falklands resemble holiday islands in the sun.

There is a wry saying which the locals reserve for visitors: "If you don't like the weather just stay around for 10 minutes and it should get worse." There is little snow or frost, but plenty of rain. Winds blow at an average of 20 miles an hour throughout the year and while there are calmer periods some of the time there are stormier seasons too. At this time of

the year there are about five gales a month. The roads in Port Stanley, where about half of the 1,800 islanders reside, are full of potholes.

Although the terrain is mainly flat, soldiers on foot would have to negotiate ravines with mud at the bottom. Once a week, when the weather is what passes for fine, a light seaplane might land near one of the country settlements with mail. Otherwise, islanders communicate with each other by radio, exchanging family gossip over the air as their main recreation. The constraints placed by the Argentine garrison on their use of radios are thought to be among the restrictions they will most resent.

The runway at Port Stanley is a fairly rudimentary airstrip. Still, troops landing on the Falklands might find life there soft and easy if they have already visited South Georgia, 800 miles south-east, where conditions are sub-Antarctic, with icebergs rather than seaweed cluttering the shore and the mountaintops rarely visible.

All this awaits troops once they have reached the islands. Getting there can be still worse. One naval officer described a voyage from Montevideo to Port Stanley, on which the weather was so bad that his ship was two days late on a four-day trip, as among the most testing he had ever made.

Henry Stanhope

Only 10% against the use of force

Overwhelming support for the Government's stated Falklands policy and repugnance for the loss of life it might involve are contrasted in the following responses in a poll conducted last Thursday by Opinion Research for London Weekend Television's Weekend World programme. Support for diplomatic means backed by force (figures represent percentages):

Strong support: 61
Quite strong support: 18
Neither support nor oppose: 11
Quite strongly oppose: 6
Strongly oppose: 6

Support a blockade, lasting at least six months: 75
Support: 15
Oppose: 7
Don't know: 2

Support for sinking Argentine Navy: 48
Strongly support: 10
Quite strongly support: 10
Neither support nor oppose: 10
Quite strongly oppose: 10
Strongly oppose: 10

How many British forces' lives would you be prepared to see lost? 67
None: 67
Under 100: 27
Under 1,000: 2
Whatever it takes: 2

Would you regard many islanders killed as a price worth paying? 51
Worth the price: 51
Not worth the price: 11
Don't know: 38

If the islanders were prepared to accept Argentine rule rather than see their lives put at risk: 18
British should nevertheless use military action: 18
British should negotiate: 58
British should abandon claims: 19
Don't know: 5

Voting intention: 37
Conservative: 37
Labour: 37
SDP/Liberal Alliance: 26

Task force put on war footing in tropics

From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible April 12

Captains of several Royal Navy ships were meeting on board HMS Invincible today to coordinate exercises and bring the fleet to full readiness for war.

The captains of Invincible and the other aircraft carrier Hermes held a council of war last week but this latest meeting will include commanders of the other frigates and vessels in the task force.

Reviewing the situation, one high-ranking officer said: "The programme continues this week with more advanced and more coordinated exercises between the various ships. As each day goes by these efforts are more coordinated." Among the scheduled exercises are feigned attacks by the carriers on one another and these may well now include defensive operations by the missile-carrying frigates.

Unconfirmed reports on the BBC radio news of signs of a diplomatic solution to the crisis were met with some scepticism and a "wait and see" attitude. "I'm cautiously optimistic," the officer said. "But as far as we are concerned, we press on and continue preparing for what the Government wants us to do."

Preparations on board the Invincible on Easter Monday against attack were the most intense since the anti-submarine carrier left Portsmouth over a week ago. The use of smoke canisters, thunderclashes and "scare bombs" in addition to a simulated air attack were designed to add an air of realism.

A klaxon over the tannoy at 9 am and the statement: "Action stations, action stations. Assume NBCD Status One. Condition Zulu" announced the start of a four-hour exercise in which five enemy aircraft were said to be launching an attack.

The Tannoy announced that the ship's Harrier fighters had been scrambled to meet the aggressors and had put several "in the water" but one attacker had slipped through and fired an Exocet missile hitting the ship.

Firefighting teams using breathing apparatus had to make their way down darkened passageways filled with smoke as one-pound scare charges, normally used to deter divers, were dropped overhead to add realistic sound effects.

The tannoy continued to announce the outbreak of fires elsewhere in the ship and the firefighting teams, watched by umpires, had to get there as fast as possible. Commander Anthony Provest, the second-in-command, who first joined the ship, just before we sailed, described the exercise as "pretty severe" and said the crew would get the idea of the sort of damage the carrier would receive in action. Preparing the ship to withstand attack as best as possible is treated extremely seriously and one senior officer added: "There are many documented incidents of ships which didn't get it right and sank as a consequence, and here are others which got it right and were saved. The programme has been quite excellent. Flying has come together extremely well. They've pulled their act together and indeed advanced in their state of training."

He said that flying off the old type of carriers had been an especially "nerve-racking and high-tension business" but the Harriers could land across the deck and did not always force the carrier to head into the wind during take-off. "It is a new era and a nice one," he added. "We exercise all the time and start off in a very good state."

World viewpoint

Chileans weigh up Soviet connexion

Five-column headlines in Chilean newspapers on the Falklands dispute have emphasized the country's concern about the situation and the possibility of war (Flores Varas writes from Santiago).

Newspapers and magazines have extensively analyzed the situation over the long Easter holiday, and the conservative daily *El Mercurio* has suggested that the Soviet Union might become directly involved.

In its political analysis the paper stated that the unpredictable diplomatic moves of Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, implied a serious break of that country's traditional links with the West and an approach to foreign powers which opened the way to foreign influences in the hemisphere.

El Mercurio commented that Argentine counter-moves had reached the extreme of suggesting that Soviet naval forces would intervene in support of the Argentine occupation of the Falklands.

The latest Argentine governments had had the economic power needed to supply and diversify their foreign relations and to win the confidence of many countries. "They have made those nations forget that (Argentina) has violated international law, disregarding

the decision of the British Crown in the Beagle arbitration and procrastinating in the case being mediated by the Pope."

"One might overlook the offensive conduct of disregarding the signature and seal of Her Majesty on the document containing the decision which recognized the Chilean right to the islands in the Beagle Channel, but it is not possible to condone the illegal occupation of the Malvinas nor dismiss political and juridical reaction in the face of the facts," the paper said, affirming that the two issues were related.

Argentina was forgetting that the Pope had been waiting 16 months for the Argentine answer to his official proposal on the southern dispute with Chile. Argentina had also forgotten that it refused World Court arbitration in the Falklands dispute and that it threatened war in 1978 if Chile sought arbitration at The Hague.

Other Chilean newspapers have expressed concern regarding the economic implications and impact on Chilean foreign trade of a war zone near its borders. Chilean political analysts agree that Chile should act with extreme caution in order to capitalize on the event and to avoid errors of consequence.

Moscow: Brickbats for London and for Bonn

The Russians yesterday stepped up their attacks of Britain over the Falklands, accusing the Conservative Government of being unable to assess the international situation realistically and banking after imperial greatness (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

The Soviet Union also strongly denied that the Russians were seeking advantage for themselves in the conflict and denounced Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, for saying on Saturday that the Soviet Union was encouraging Argentina in an act of violence.

Pravda's London correspondent, in his first substantive report on the "fair", said the British Government was showing "an amazing heedlessness of the just demands of the peoples of the developing countries". He said Britain had stubbornly refused to "implement United Nations resolutions on the decolonization of the Falklands and was deliberately delaying negotiations with Argentina."

The paper said the military and diplomatic stir going on in London was being accompanied by a "noisy chauvinistic campaign" in the British press with attempts to prove on opinion polls that the majority of the population supported military confrontation.

It said there was now full military cooperation between Britain and the United States, making the South Atlantic into a full-scale conflict between a developing country and the global strategic interests of the imperial powers.

Meanwhile, Tass said the Americans were pursuing their own interests in the affair, which could strain the situation in Latin America even further. It said many British politicians and organizations were demanding that the Government renounce the use of force in settling the dispute.

In its sharp criticism of Herr Genscher, Tass said his accusations were untrue and he was supporting imperialism by trying to reestablish colonial control in the islands using gunboat diplomacy.

Argentina is the Soviet Union's biggest trading partner in the Third World, and the Russians have expressed concern that the British naval blockade of the islands might disrupt vital Argentine exports of grain and meat to the Soviet Union. Soviet support for Buenos Aires has grown noticeably warmer in the past few days as the Russians have grasped the dimensions and implications of the conflict.

Tokyo: Suzuki 'refusing to impose sanctions'

Mr. Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, has replied to Mrs. Thatcher's request for full Japanese support against Argentina in the Falklands Islands dispute, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman (Reuters reports from Tokyo).

The spokesman refused to disclose the contents of Mr. Suzuki's letter but Kyodo, The Japanese news agency, said he had refused to impose economic sanctions against Argentina. He was quoted as saying that Japan's position was that the dispute should be solved at the United Nations.

Earlier yesterday Japan warned Argentina that relations between the two countries, especially economic links, could be damaged unless Argentine troops were withdrawn from the islands in accordance with a Security Council resolution.

The warning was given by Mr. Yoshio Sakurachi, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to Señor Gabriel Nuncio Oliva, the Argentine Ambassador to Japan, ministry officials said.

A spokesman said Mr. Suzuki's letter would be delivered by the Japanese Embassy in London, and a copy was given to Sir Hugh Cortazzi, Britain's Ambassador to Japan.

Suzuki said to have refused sanctions.

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South Africa denied that it signed a military pact with Argentina and other South American countries, according to Dr. Brand Fourie, Director General of Foreign Affairs and ambassador designate to the United States (Our Johannesburg Correspondent writes).

Reacting to weekend reports that a treaty had been in existence for nearly a decade, he said he had no knowledge of it. Such a treaty has long been mooted by South Africa and was given an urgent thrust when the Simonswep agreement was signed in 1976. The argument with the British withdrawal from the Simonswep base and the American Presidential ban on the use of port by United States warships, the South Atlantic nations should form their own defensive alliance.

Last year, Argentine warships visited Simonswep and General Mario Benjamín Menéndez, who has been appointed governor of the

Falkland Islands, was among 38 foreign generals who visited South Africa. The other visitors came from countries which have been named as signatories to the secret treaty: Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Taiwan and Israel.

Whitehall sources acknowledge the existence of such a treaty but say that there is doubt about how formal its structure is. (Our Foreign Staff writes).

They confirm that the eventual aim is to create something similar to a South Atlantic version of NATO. The pact's existence is not a significant consideration in Britain's present action against Argentina, however, largely because the treaty is not fully ratified.

Correction
Mrs. Thatcher and President Reagan were in "telegraphic communication" over the Falklands on March 31, not March 30 as stated yesterday.

Mediation by UN more likely

By Our Foreign Staff

As politicians and diplomats continue to feel their way towards a Falklands settlement, the possibility of a United Nations role in an eventual solution appeared to increase yesterday.

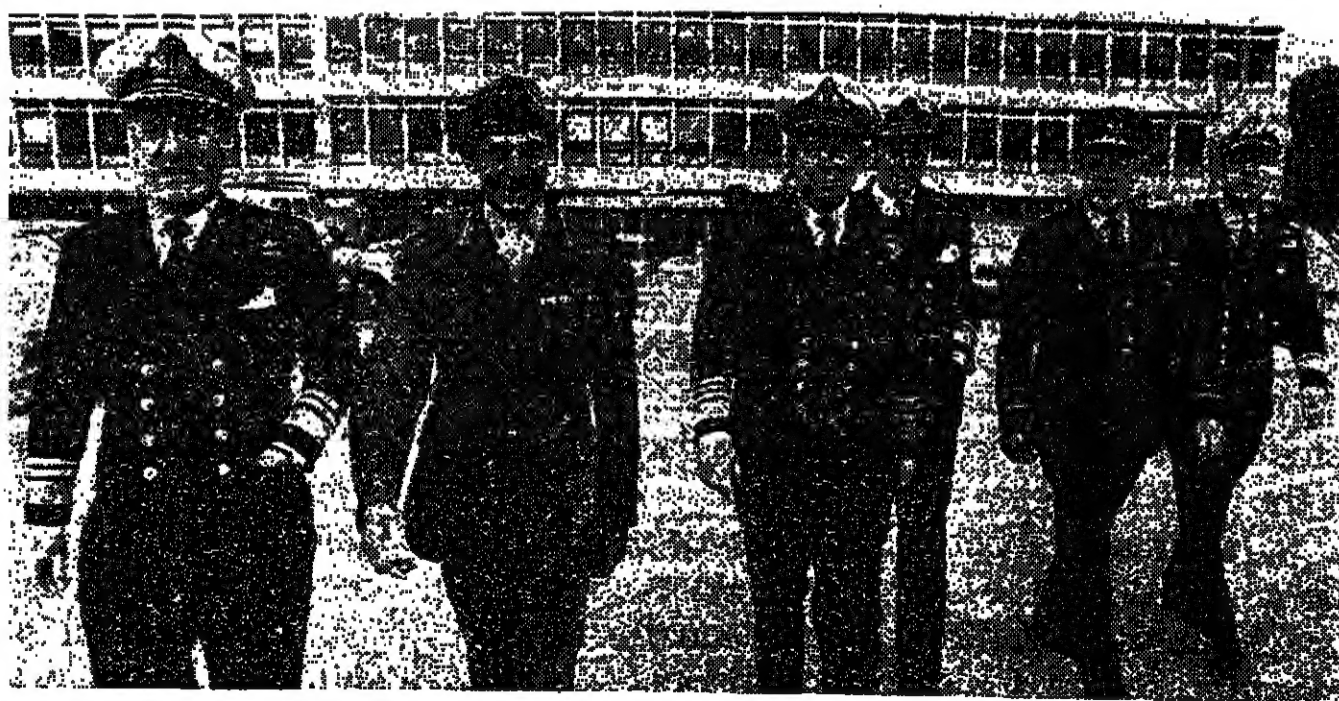
Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, was due back in New York last night after a telephone appeal early on Sunday from Mr. Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State. Mr. Haig called from Buenos Aires before leaving for London.

Señor Pérez de Cuellar said that if Mr. Haig's diplomatic failed, "I hope we will find other ways. The United Nations has many ways of acting." He did not spell out any specific proposals but it is possible that United Nations peacekeeping role might be needed in the Falklands as part of a settlement.

Señor Pérez de Cuellar's reticence was reflected among most United Nations members, who are reluctant to put forth proposals while Mr. Haig's mission continues. One exception is Peru, which has urged an immediate truce of 72 hours by both Britain and Argentina to allow breathing space for a settlement.

Yesterday President José López Portillo of Mexico who supports the Argentine claim to the islands but opposes "the use of force in settling international disputes" what-ever grounds were given to justify it, said that Argentina has a right to "decolonize" the islands.

He proposed a settlement "in line with the law". Señor López Portillo was referring to a United Nations resolution of 1965 which, he said, recognized "the right of the Argentine Republic to decolonize the Malvinas Islands (Falklands)". However, the resolution also upholds the islanders' right to a decisive voice in this issue.



The men in charge: Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Commander-in-chief Fleet, and his staff yesterday at HMS Warrior, Northwood, Middlesex. Left to right: Vice-Admiral Peter Herbert; Major-General Jeremy Moore (Major-General Royal Marines Commando Force); Admiral Fieldhouse; Vice-Admiral David Halifax (Chief of Staff to C in C); Air-Marshal Sir John Curtiss (AOC No 18 Group, RAF); and Rear-Admiral Peter Hamersley (Chief of Staff, Engineering).

P & O prepare bill of millions

By Nicholas Timmins

P & O, which is likely to present the Government with a bill for several million pounds in compensation when the Falkland Islands crisis is over, said yesterday that adult passengers and children deprived of cruises have been very understanding over the Government's requisitioning of their ships.

"We have had no complaints at all directed at us," a spokesman for the shipping line said yesterday. "People appreciate our position and have been extremely understanding."

The 3,000 or so passengers due to go on cruises on the Canberra up to June 11, which have now been cancelled, have been offered the choice of a later booking on the Canberra 2, refund, or a cruise on the Sea Princess, a luxury 28,000-tonne cruise

ship providentially brought to European waters from Australia for the first time, prior to Canberra being requisitioned. It is due to start sailing from Southampton in mid-May.

Its holidays are appreciably more expensive than those on Canberra, but while passengers will have to pay more if they transfer, P & O is offering discounts of between £50 and £200 on the normal price, depending on the length of cruise, if that option is taken.

Less lucky are children who have lost educational cruises on the Uganda. The 940 children on the current cruises are due to dock on Naples today, losing four days of a 14-day trip, when they and the 315 adults on board will be flown to Garwick, allowing the Uganda

to be converted in Gibraltar to a hospital ship.

They are being offered money back pro-rata for the lost days, and the Uganda's next cruise on April 17 has been cancelled. "For the children it is bad news," a P & O spokesman said. "The Uganda is the only ship of its kind in the world and is usually booked a long time ahead." P & O will decide this week how much further ahead to cancel cruises, and will work out what space may be available on future cruises as an alternative to refunds.

The requisitioning of the roll-on ferry the Elk has meant that P & O has had to re-route cargo through its other ports.

The shipping line said it has still to agree terms with the Government for the requisitioning of the ships.

OIL SHOWS LITTLE PROMISE

Washington, April 12. — Offshore oil exploration in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands has not disclosed any major reserves, according to a report today by Petroleum Information International, an oil industry publication.

In 1975 a United States Geological Survey report estimated the area's potential could total between 40 million and 200 million barrels of oil, but there has been little exploration, according to the weekly newsletter.

It said the most successful well in the area was drilled last year by Esso, 130 miles north-east of Rio Grande on the tip of Argentina. The well, one of 15 drilled by Esso, produced 3,000 barrels of oil a day but was rated non-commercial and abandoned. Reuter.

سكوتيا الاصل

Britain's drink problem and the rivals who think they can cure it, by Caroline Moorehead

Are you drinking too much? How would you know if you were? If you can answer yes to two or more of the following, you have good cause for anxiety.

- 1 Do you need to drink to give you confidence: are you the person who drinks before you get to the party?
- 2 Do you drink more than you did when you are alone, particularly when you are depressed, miserable or worried?
- 3 Do you start drinking earlier and earlier each day?
- 4 Do you find that you drink embarrassingly quickly and have finished your drink long before those around you?
- 5 Do you order yourself a double when the rest of the party are drinking singles, or do you order yourself a quick extra drink while collecting an order from the bar?

- 6 Do you order two bottles of wine when three of you sit down to lunch?
- 7 If you can answer yes to any of these questions, there is serious cause for alarm. These are danger symptoms.
- 8 Do you have an uneasy feeling that you are drinking too much; that you no longer have control over your drinking; that you can no longer take it or leave it?

- 9 Do you feel shame when you remember behaviour after a drinking session?
- 10 Do you conceal from your spouse or friends the amount you drink?
- 11 Do you have time off work because of drinking, or has your work performance suffered because of alcohol?
- 12 Do your family and friends express concern over the amount you drink?
- 13 Have there been family quarrels

- because of your drinking? Are you becoming difficult, irritable and testy after drinking?
- 14 Have you had an accident because of your drinking?
- 15 Has your sexual drive and ability suffered because of your drinking?
- 16 Do you find that your memory is getting worse? Have you ever had loss of memory after a heavy drinking session?

The unacceptable side of 'just one more drink'

"Being sober is fun" says a poster that hangs by the entrance to the offices of the anti-alcoholism group, ACCEPT, in part of what was once London's Western Hospital. Underneath two men are gazing out, laughing hilariously. The problem is that growing numbers of people each year don't find it much fun, preferring to risk the many psychological and physical disorders that come with alcoholism (liver damage, loss of memory, cirrhosis, hepatitis, heart illness and so on) to doing without drink.

It is now thought that there are 500,000 dependent drinkers in Britain, alone with a further million to 1.2m with serious drinking problems. The consumption of drink has in fact risen so dramatically throughout the world in the past 10 years that some doctors now speak of alcoholism as an epidemic, possibly even a cyclical one which, according to one analysis, is likely to peak in 1990. No one knows why the world has turned to drink: certainly the relative drop in cost of alcohol plays an enormous part, but so, say the experts, have advertising, extended licensing laws and the availability of alcohol in supermarkets.

Some aspects of modern alcoholism are particularly striking. Women, low drinkers until 10 years ago — except for at some moments during the past century — are now rising sharply. Alcoholism, which was five times more prevalent in men than in women only twice as common.

Alcoholics are also getting younger. Drinking among the young has not been very marked this century, except in New York where the Bellevue Hospital records for the turn of the century show

large numbers of teenage alcoholic inmates) and until recently Alcoholics Anonymous had virtually no young members. Their most recent survey, however, shows 11.2 per cent under 30. ACCEPT says that its clients' average age has fallen from between 40 to 60 five years ago to 25 to 37 today.

Where can an alcoholic go? As recently as 15 years ago a patient with a serious drinking problem would be offered an in-patient bed in which to dry out. If he refused to take it, he was considered "insufficiently motivated" and shown the door. Since then, partly because of the influence of American research, and the feeling that six weeks in hospital does not teach people to cope with their normal lives sober (and turns them, instead into "treatment junkies"), the emphasis has now swung towards skilled out-patient day care.

Here an alcoholic (the word alcoholism has in fact largely been abandoned in favour of the less pejorative sounding "alcohol misuse" or "dependency") is not merely helped to give up drink but undergoes a wide and supportive treatment of psychotherapy, designed to teach him to live without depending on drink. Heavy drinking, say the experts, cannot be viewed on its own: it has to be understood and treated in the context of the many physical, legal, marital and emotional problems of which it is part.

No doctor today questions the need for thorough counselling. Where there is disagreement is over the issue of abstinence. Must an alcoholic give up alcohol for ever? Yes, says the bulk of the medical profession: there is no return to safe drinking. No, say a few fans of

Controlled Drinking, pointing to former alcoholics surviving on two whiskeys a day. These reply the abstinence school, are exceptions, and probably not genuine addicts in the first place. Controlled drinking has a place — but only among people who have not yet become dependent.

Outside the medical services, running alongside and treated by them with a mixture of awe and disregard, are Alcoholics Anonymous, the vast, sprawling, godly organization which started a whole method of mutual help tactics, which have turned out with hindsight to be nothing other than respected psychological principles. Members are taught not to feel guilt, to set themselves small goals and to build up their own self esteem.

There is a newer and as yet tentative move towards prevention. ACCEPT, part of whose funding comes from industry, is run by an American management consultant called Charles Vetter. He has devised an early warning screening service for some of the 200 firms on his books, and sets out to catch about-to-be alcoholics before they have grown so dependent as to lose their jobs. He is not helped by the inherently hidden nature of the problem in that alcoholics are extremely loathe to declare themselves such until the point of no return has been passed.

Whether or not, as some doctors suggest, the epidemic is slowing down, vast efforts are now beginning to be made to check it. In France, there is a stylish advertising campaign promoting the beauties of a healthy, drink-free life, and in New York today the smartest drink is said to be Perrier, ice and lime.



HOW IT ALL TOTS UP

- In Britain we are drinking:
 - 1 2 times more beer
 - 2 3 times more spirits
 - 3 5 times more wine
- than 20 years ago. In 1978 as a nation we spent £7500m on alcohol — more than on fuel and light and nearly as much as on clothes and shoes.
- Of the estimated 800,000 accidents that take place in homes each year, 65 per cent are caused either totally or largely by alcohol.
- Conviction for drinking and driving in England and Wales doubled between 1971 and 1976.
- 20,000 people are admitted to psychiatric hospitals annually for alcoholism. This has risen 25 times in 25 years and now accounts for 10 per cent of the total.
- Women are now drinking more than they did and problem drinking among women is approaching the male rate.
- The amount of alcohol consumed is the important factor: drinking only one type of alcohol; not mixing the grape and the grain; and other rules are irrelevant but the type of drink may alter the effect of the hangover.
- Women will develop symptoms of liver damage earlier and are less likely to show improvement when drinking is discontinued.
- Over-indulgence in alcohol results in damage to the nervous system, the heart, the liver, the gastrointestinal tract and the sexual organs.
- Moderate to heavy drinking can have an effect on the unborn child.
- After subjecting the brain to heavy alcohol for an unreasonable time, it will show atrophy, producing personality changes, such as irritability, aggression, paranoia, sloth and irresponsible behaviour.
- In the advanced stage of mental deterioration, patients may lose their memory completely, become demented and make up fantasies to compensate for failure to remember reality.
- Liver failure is difficult to spot in its early stages and can only be detected by laboratory investigations. The first sign may be a rapid falling-off of alcohol tolerance and patients will find they require smaller and smaller quantities of alcohol to become drunk.
- The commonest sign of chronic alcoholism is gastritis, giving rise to nausea and vomiting in the morning.
- Heavy drinking results in poor sexual performance — dryness in women and impotence in men.

Abstinence or control?

Of the two main schools of treatment for alcoholism, which suffer from an appalling confusion over definition — abstinence is the dominant one. Research has shown overwhelmingly that drinkers who are heavily dependent on alcohol to survive in day to day life can never successfully switch to "social" drinking. Any compromise invariably leads to heavy drinking. The only ultimate cure is to stop altogether, having learned to live happily without the need for drink.

Within this school there are:

- Inpatient Alcoholic Dependence Units, of which there are 26 in Britain, at least one in each regional health authority. They have a total of some 700 beds and a long list of people awaiting admission. Treatment, which lasts three weeks to three months, includes various kinds of group therapy.
- Outpatient treatment, such as: (i) ACCEPT: a multidisciplinary team, dealing with all aspects of compulsive drinking, from the physical and psychological disorders that go with it, to providing a project for ex-alcoholics. Based in a wing in the now-disused Western Hospital in Hammersmith with a full-time staff of all 11 and 70 volunteers (some ex-alcoholics).

Funded 25 per cent by the DMS, the rest of their money comes from industry and donations. Treatment, which is free, lasts one day a week for two weeks, then once a week for up to two years.

(ii) The Maudsley Hospital in South London, where 300-400 people every year are given personal assessment for their particular misuse of alcohol, then a precise and again very personal programme of how to deal with it while attending the hospital as an outpatient.

- Hostels or "halfway" homes run by voluntary organizations, sometimes

together with local authorities, where people live in supportive communities and have to agree not to drink. At the end of 1978 there were approximately 61 hostels providing 800 beds mostly for the chronic homeless.

□ Alcoholics Anonymous, founded in 1935 in America by a New York stockbroker and an Ohio surgeon, now has over one million members in 104 countries. Only requirement for membership is a desire to stop drinking and an undertaking to remain sober and pass the AA message. Despite assertions to the contrary, has a strong Christian evangelizing image. Members adhere to 12 traditions and follow 12 steps, many of which have a reference to some greater "power".

Controlled Drinking is a fast-growing alternative to abstinence. It is a highly controversial school which argues that alcoholics can be taught to return to "sensible" drinking. Success rates questionable for all but drinkers who are not actually addicted to alcohol.

Drinkwatchers is the only controlled drinking programme running in Britain which attempts to catch heavy drinkers before they become dependent alcoholics. First group formed in September 1981. Clients are screened, then given a medical check up at Charing Cross Hospital, which is taking part in the experiment.

If deemed suitable, they are put on a one evening a week, for 12 weeks, programme in which they are taught to be aware of the alcohol content of drinks; to keep a drinking diary and to set themselves goals (less than three pints of beer a day or 6 glasses of wine); to master new skills (sip rather than gulp, alternate soft drinks with alcoholic ones; dilute generously; order half rather than full pints); to handle social pressures without relying on drink. Treatment costs £2.50 per session.

THE ARTS

Galleries: John Russell Taylor in Spain, Paddy Kitchen in London

A painter who never ceases to astonish and delight

Television Chance to reflect

"In the depths of a mirror, a tiny figure in blue, and behind him another, just visible in red, looking out at us... One is a self-portrait, but we don't know which. There is a secret weapon available to documentary-makers of the traditional sort, and it is called good writing. Nothing else could have sustained David Thompson's epic quest for an art-historical will of the wisp in *A Mirror in Time* (BBC2). The Arnolfini marriage was just the start of the puzzle, which quickly revealed itself to be of the kind that scholars find satisfyingly insoluble. Hints, possibilities, comparisons, coincidences were all we had to piece together "the extraordinary story of the brothers who changed the capabilities of painting".

The story did not seem extraordinary, presumably because Thompson signally failed to piece it together. "There's so little evidence for what Van Eyck's art was like in the 1430s that we have to guess what kind of art he may have looked at..." Was this tall brown house his? When did he marry? Where was he born?

We were shown a map-mosaic which might possibly have resembled one he painted for a duke. We were shown a naked bride, seen in a mirror as part of a painting which was itself a detail of a painting done centuries later by someone else. Once, goaded beyond endurance by intractable fact, Thompson resorted to critical ju-jitsu: if a painting seemed out of character, that was because we underestimated his range.

Yet out of this cloud of unknowing came a programme of unusual strength and beauty, in which the medieval and Renaissance worlds were plainly seen in juxtaposition. Both brothers had worked on the celebrated altarpiece at St. Bavon, in which a great assembly of the faithful gather in the fields of Paradise round an altar where the Lamb of God pours out his blood. Van Eyck the younger's contributions were characterized by an "experimental intelligence": the entire work had been designed by the shadowy elder brother, "with a sense of space and distance felt in one easily rolling sweep under golden light". Very nicely put.

Michael Church

El Greco de Toledo

Museo del Prado, Madrid

El Toledo de El Greco

Hospital de Tavera/Iglesia de San Pedro Martir, Toledo

The extraordinary thing about El Greco is that, the more you see of him, the more extraordinary he becomes. Somehow you never get used to him, and, just when you think you have at least got his measure, he always manages to pull some further surprise on you. Nor do you get tired: even given his propensity for repeating his favourite compositions (or perhaps they were the favourites of his patrons) over and over again, there is always some new twist, some new insight, which keeps you ready for yet another series of *Apostles*, yet another *Holy Family* or *Expulsion of the Money-Changers from the Temple*. I can speak with particular feeling on this point because I have just been undergoing a total blitz of El Greco in Spain: not

only the ambitious Spanish-American exhibition El Greco de Toledo, credibly said to be the biggest and best ever, which is on at its first venue, the Prado, until June 6 (after which Washington, Toledo, Ohio — obviously! — and Dallas), but also the large counterpart exhibition in Toledo until June, El Toledo de El Greco, and the obligatory visits while in Toledo to El Greco's house and the Cathedral, and to *The Burial of the Count of Orgaz*, now admirably conserved and shown in an air-conditioned annex to the Church of San Tome.

If that did not bring on a severe attack of aesthetic indigestion, I do not know what would. And yet the astonishment is continuous and abiding. We all know, for example, that El Greco is supposed to be unclassifiable, modern. But even when you know that, the actuality of a painting like the large *Prospect and Map of Toledo*, with its boldly sketched bird's-eye view of the city, the bravely dramatic, force-shortened figures in the foreground and the angels tumbling arbitrarily about the sky, is breathtaking. If it had been painted yesterday we would all be delighted, but nobody would be surprised. The same, exactly, goes for Washington's wondrous *Laocöon*, a mysterious, dramatic and quite natural-

seeming composition (for all its proto-baroque intricacy) set, yet again, against a stormy view of Toledo. And as for the bold abstraction of the clocked figures in the haunting *Visitation* — well, how could it possibly have been painted in the first decade of the seventeenth century?

The great advantage of the Prado show is that it allows one, as never before, to chart for oneself the route by which El Greco arrived at this extraordinary conclusion. The great advantage of the Toledo show is that it gives a clearer insight than ever before into the artistic world into which El Greco stepped when he settled in Toledo, just four centuries ago, how he found it and how he left it.

Like many great artists (though not necessarily all), El Greco got more interesting as he got older. The very earliest paintings in the Prado show are in fact quite unremarkable, even the first *Purification of the Temple* (before 1570), which has already most of the compositional elements so familiar from later versions, such as that in our own National Gallery. Everything is still a bit awkward and tentative, the composition disturbingly (because, it seems, unintentionally) lopsided, and the general impression is of something

vaguely in Veronese country, such as hundreds of minor masters of the day might have produced. Even when we get up to a painting as skilful as the *Mary Magdalene in Penitence* of 1580-85, which is already recognizable as an El Greco in its vertical elongation and its boldly expressionistic background, though shown here in a conventionally saccharine about the face and the attitude.

But by this time he had settled in Toledo. To judge by the numerous works of Juan Correa, de Jivar, the most important figure of the previous generation of Toledo painters, showing in the Toledo exhibition, it cannot have been much of a challenge: Correa is a perfectly respectable painter, but though he died in 1566 he could be a full century earlier than even early El Greco in style. Obviously El Greco must have been of an obsessively independent disposition, and the benefit, as being in, by European standards, something of a backwater must have been that he could do what he liked, develop in his own way without regard to what might be going on elsewhere, and impose himself on a public which had relatively little to measure him by.

Which he did with a vengeance. You would be

hard put to it to find anything as bold and simple and uncompromising in conception as the monumental remains overwriting in the first decade in Toledo. And by the time we get to the *Agony in the Garden* of the early 1590s (a composition also familiar from a version in our National Gallery, though shown here in a stunning realization from Toledo, Ohio) the transformation is complete.

From this moment on in El Greco's career it is difficult not to slip into a catalogue of wonders. Some of them quite unfamiliar, like the weird *Allegory of the Camaldolese Order*, with two conventional figures at the bottom and a large aerial view of the circular garden with the order's separate hermitages scattered about it up above. Others familiar, but none the less very personal, like the developing versions of the *Holy Family* which show something of how El Greco's mind worked, as well as how he adapted his imagery as the occasion dictated. Between and between are such pieces from Spanish collections as the *St Joseph and the Christ Child* (which presents an unaccustomed, and touching, fatherly image) and surely the most sensuously beautiful of all *Saint Sebastian*.

You still have to go to Toledo to see *The Burial of*

the Count of Orgaz (too large or too fragile, presumably, to travel), which for all its familiarity, in reproduction remains overwriting in the original. Unquestionably, one of the world's great paintings. Also in the Toledo show you can see one of the most wonderful *Baptisms*, and some sculptures by El Greco, including a complex figure-composition very like something from one of his paintings, only in three dimensions, and a very peculiar pair of naked (rather than nude) figures supposed to be of *St Peter and St Paul*. *Pandora*, which even at this distance of time take one aback with their immediacy, intimacy and vulnerability.

And I have not even mentioned the portraits. Like everything else, they get stronger and more vivid as El Greco gets older. The later ones, like that of *Fr. Fray Hortensio Fajó Paravicino*, not only speak with unparalleled directness across the centuries but manage impeccably the always precarious balance between achieving a degree of formal monumentality and preserving a true feeling of the man within the formal trappings. When El Greco's grandees are worldly, we know it when they are holy, we believe it. Though even the paintings in the catalogue will be seen only somewhere

on the American tour, the Prado is still probably the best place to see the show, especially bearing in mind all the uncatalogued delights. But it seems to me the most convincing tribute that, even after all the El Greco's I have seen in the last few days, I still feel ready and eager to dash off to Washington, Toledo or Dallas to see more.

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Frida Kahlo and Tina Modotti

Whitechapel

"The art of Frida Kahlo is a ribbon around a bomb", summed up André Breton after visiting her in Mexico in 1938. The bomb contained passion, pride and intolerable pain, and the bright ribbon was painted with an unerring intensity. While her husband, Diego Rivera, developed his celebrated murals depicting the entire history of Mexico, Frida Kahlo exposed her interior life and made surreal X-rays of her heart.

Her self-absorption was, to a great extent, dictated by her physical condition. At the age of 17 she had a severe road accident, which left her unable to walk for three years, and accounted for around thirty operations before her death in her mid-forties. Confined so often to bed (where, indeed, she first started to paint), she could seldom escape awareness of her body. At its most torment-

The inescapable awareness of bodily self

ing, this produced work like *The Broken Column*, in which she saw herself half-naked, a ruptured stone column in the fissure where her spine should be, and her torso bound by surgical straps while her flesh, including the face and breasts, was lightly pierced with scattered nails. But any notion that this image might seem a bathetic echo of a Renaissance St Sebastian or crucifixion is removed by the authority and toughness of Kahlo's stance and expression. The exhibition is dominated by her strong, mysterious face. Both in the complex, surreal compositions, and the more straightforward self-portraits, her thick eyebrows, which met in the middle like a child's drawing of a raven in flight, seem to dramatize the challenge in her eyes.

Intensely aware of her own appearance, she concealed her deformity and emphasized her Mexicaness by wearing Tehuana costume and heavy jewelry, and in some of the paintings these decorations are as much the subject of the picture as the woman herself. The tender side of

her nature perhaps showed most in her treatment of animals and plants. In one self-portrait a spider monkey's arm encircles her neck, and in *The Chick* a newly-hatched bird is dwarfed by a vase of blue flowers over which spiders have spread their webs, among which caterpillars and a cicada lurk. It was, however, her relationship with Rivera that engendered the most memorable paintings. Her portrait of them together two years after their marriage — she demure, he uneasily posed — has an ingenious air, which makes the impact of *A Few Small Snips* and *Self-Portrait with Cropped Hair*, painted later, all the more shocking. The first represents her feelings after Rivera was unfaithful to her, and shows a man making random incisions into a woman's body with a pair of scissors. The second was painted after he left her for a time, and shows her, sitting defiantly in a chair, wearing a man's suit, her long black hair in shreds across the floor.

These are not stunning paintings in a painterly sense, but they are

stunning both as images and as a method of relating intense passages of autobiography. Although Kahlo received no formal training, she soon developed a technique that entirely suited her subject matter and which has much more impact than the style of the naive painters she superficially resembles.

Sharing the upstairs gallery at the Whitechapel (until May 2) with Kahlo is an exhibition of photographs by Tina Modotti, an Italian whose nomadic life included long spells in Mexico. The formal, classical style of photography which she learnt from the American photographer Edward Weston was extended but never rejected, during her involvement with Mexican politics. Rivera and Orozco commissioned her to record their murals, and she remained in Mexico for several years, photographing both human subjects such as *Misery* (two derelict women) and *Hands of a Puppeteer* and geometrical compositions of emblematic subjects, as in *Bandleman*, *Guitar and Corn-cob*. They are very fine photographs indeed.

Don't snipe at the Foreign Office, go for the politicians instead

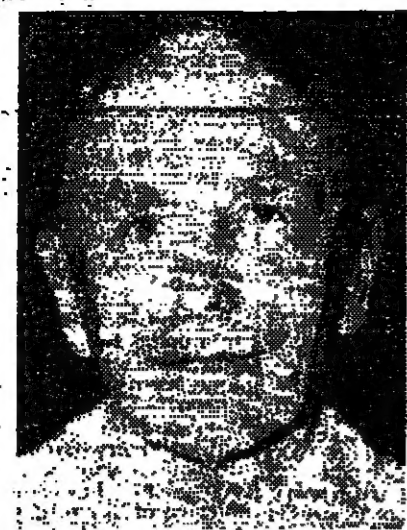
In his article in *The Times* on April 8, Ronald Butt laid two charges against the Foreign Office. The first was that in foreign policy over the years officials had deliberately discarded morality in favour of expediency; the second, that they had conditioned successive foreign secretaries to neglect the relationship between diplomacy and defence.

On the first of these accusations, where is his evidence? If I remember correctly, it was the Foreign Office officials Vansittart and Wigram who were identified as arguing most forcibly against conciliation of the dictators Hitler and Mussolini.

At the time of the Suez operation, it was widely known that many officials argued that to proceed with the kind of military plan which was proposed would leave a moral stigma on Britain.

Foreign Office officials have often been labelled pro-Arab and anti-Israel, but I have never known one who did not insist upon the inviolability of the State of Israel. So it is with South Africa. If arguments of expediency had prevailed, the Royal Navy would still be in Simonstown, and 3,000 miles nearer the Falkland Islands, but those considerations were rejected in favour of sustaining a principle.

Within my recollection the task was given to the Foreign Office officials to prepare with their opposite numbers from overseas the draft to be embodied in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. Against much opposition, they insisted that it should contain (1) acceptance by the signatories of human rights and (2) inclusion of that rule in the Charter of the United Nations which insists on non-interference by one country



Lord Home of the Hirsel, former Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, replies to Ronald Butt's criticism of the official handling of the events leading up to the invasion of the Falkland Islands

in the internal affairs of another.

In international affairs, where there are so many motives and beams, it is not always easy to detect a moral content, but historically it is impossible to sustain the charge that Foreign Office officials never admit that there is a point beyond which diplomacy cannot go and other means have to be employed.

That is certainly true of the Falkland Islands dispute. No one will doubt that the Foreign Office was right to try for a negotiated settlement. Equally all must concede that the moral test which any particular proposal had to pass was that it must be acceptable to the Falkland Islanders. That condition was strictly preserved by all Foreign Office officials and ministers. At that point, to borrow Mr Butt's phrase, "the Foreign Office dug in its toes".

As to the solutions which were canvassed, namely condominium or a lease-back of sovereignty, they cannot in themselves have been reprehensible as they are virtually the same as those being considered

now after force has been used to back diplomacy.

No two situations with which the Foreign Office is called to deal are alike, and few, if any, of the solutions to the deadlock are plain. There are bound to be what Dr Runcie lately called "ethical ambiguities" in free societies.

If, for example, the purely moral test was to be applied, there would be a strong case for ejecting the Soviet Union from the United Nations for breaching the Charter. It could come to that, but so far there has been a majority among the democracies in favour of trying all reasonable means to wear her away from her practice of subversion and the use of force in support of political aims to a more constructive relationship. Democracies deal in conciliation and only as a last resort with arms.

The failure in the case of the Falklands was not that diplomacy was tried and tried again but that an error was made in which others were concerned as well as the Foreign Office) as to the degree of visible force which

could have deterred the dictator bent on an operation of snatch and grab. That was not a moral, but a military calculation. It was for that misjudgment in this particular case that Lord Carrington and others paid the penalty.

One lesson has been reinforced, that dictators never play by the rules which democracies observe. Doubtless Mr Butt will not begrudge the Foreign Office the very substantial diplomatic achievements which have occurred in recent days. To have mobilized the Security Council, the European Community, influential members of the Commonwealth and the United States on Britain's side shows an authority in British diplomacy.

One further thought strikes me. In a free society, no one and nothing should be cowed against criticism, but scrupulous care should be taken to select, where possible, the politicians rather than the officials. The former can answer back, the latter cannot; and if their case goes by default, the morale of their service can sink.

I recall in this context a conversation with Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on the merits of sporting guns. "After a time, Mr Gromyko chipped in and said: 'If you buy a gun for my son, buy a better gun than you do for my husband, for my son allows the ducks to rise off the water'."

Officials are sitting ducks. With any future shot Mr Butt may fire, I hope his target will be the politician and his model the younger of the Gromykos.

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In the camp where they learn to love Khomeini

by Robert Fisk



Iraqis in Parandak camp: obedience to the Ayatollah

Parandak POW Camp, North-ern Iran

The Iraqi prisoners sat cross-legged on the windy parade ground, many of them with new, well-trimmed beards, all of them wearing around their necks a coloured portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini. They were intent men with eyes which moved in a way that only captivity can control, glancing at each other nervously and then staring with near-gratitude at their prison guards. They sat in lines a quarter mile deep—all 14,000 of them—awed by the enormity of their surrender, when Iran's Army Chief of Staff, grey-haired and bespectacled, almost avuncular, told them of Iraq's supposedly moral iniquities, the Iraqis roared back: "Down with Saddam Hussein."

It was not brainwashing in the normally accepted use of the term. It was scarcely indoctrination. But there could be no doubt what the Iraqis are trying to do at Parandak: to make Saddam Hussein's own soldiers more dangerous to his Baathist regime than the Iranian army which is fighting its way towards the Iraqi frontier. When Khomeini's name was mentioned, it echoed over the massive parade ground, repeated by the thousands of Iraqi soldiers who then knelt in prayer and homage to the Islamic faith which overthrew the Shah.

True, there were some dissidents among the Iraqi troops, men who still retained their political as well as their national identity. At the far back of one line of older prisoners—captives now for more than a year—an Iraqi soldier turned and shouted: "Saddam is a very good man," and a few of his colleagues nodded in agreement. "The soldier did not say 'Saddam'; he was great," he said with the word "Salam" remarked an Iranian official with the confidence that comes only from mendacity.

A few hundred prisoners refused to pray—they had probably not washed before prayer, added the official; "they have not been purified." But they will be, or so Ayatollah Khomeini firmly believes. From his residence in North Tehran, the man who still personifies Iran's revolution has given specific instructions that Iraqi prisoners of war are to be well treated and given all the rights of captive soldiers. They are paid between eight and 50 Swiss francs per day in wages, and—according to the Iraqis—have been individually contacted by the Red Cross and allowed to send letters to their families in Iraq. Their guards—in red striped trousers, red military police hats and white neckerchiefs—are among the smartest soldiers in Iran; model

troops for a model prisoner of war camp. The Iraqis are meant to be impressed.

Apparently there have been no attempts to escape across the double wall of barbed wire that surrounds the camp. "The prisoners are glad to be alive," said an Iranian from the Ministry of National Guidance. He neglected to mention that the captives were being held far from the battlefield, beneath the breezy mountains of the Alborz range, 250 miles from the Iraqi frontier.

They were lectured for more than an hour in Arabic by Iranian mullahs who welcomed them as brothers and by Iranian army officers who said that the United States, France, Britain and other Western nations had provoked Iraq's attack on Iran. There were no contradictions from the audience. When they knelt to pray, the prisoners took the Ayatollah's portrait from around their necks, lay it on the ground and placed their foreheads upon it.

In their prison barracks, these men—including the Iraqi paratroopers who arrived from the war front still wearing their blue berets—are to be given weekly lessons by mullahs on the meaning of Islam. They already receive the daily Tehran newspaper *Kayhan* specially printed in Arabic. When their prisoners return to Baghdad, some of them—

perhaps a goodly proportion—will carry these lessons with them, an incubus for the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.

The Iraqis would not permit the Iraqis to speak to journalists although they produced "Iraqi" from foreign captives "guests" they called them from Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Nigeria and Somalia, who had been taken among the Iraqi prisoners.

A bearded librarian from the Lebanese town of Zahle claimed he had been forced to enlist while working in Baghdad. A Somali, Fauzi Hijazi, frightened by smiling, pleaded with me to tell his embassy of his presence. He had been a scholarship student at Baghdad University, he said, when he had been press-ganged into the Iraqi army. He had not been visited by the Red Cross, but he got no further, for an Iranian soldier ordered him to stop speaking.

Many of the 14,000 prisoners were driven from the POW camp to other barracks through the town of Shahrazur, a chilling journey through small, windswept villages where peasants and veiled women stalked their hostility towards Iraq and its President Hassan (Saddam's) soldiers are unlikely to forget.

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When their prisoners return to Baghdad, some of them—

When no news is electrifying

Have you ever wished you were better informed? When Nigel Lawson sacked Glyn England as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board earlier this month one of the reasons given was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy. England dismissed the charge as "nonsense", and used the occasion to reveal that he was a founder member of the SDP and to launch a bitter attack on the Government's dealings with his industry.

Today the Electricity Consumers' Council publishes its response to the consultative document *Consumers' Interests and the Nationalized Industries*. The memorandum has an appendix about the council's difficulties in obtaining information, particularly from the CEBG.

"Information has often not been forthcoming," it says, "on important matters, such as the Bulk Supply Tariff, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation into the CEBG, ECC research projects on the Planning Margin and power station construction delays."

It is not the first time the CEBG's close attitude to information has been remarked. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission's report in May 1981 noted that the CEBG's 1980-81 development review, "hitherto regarded as an internal document", had been made available too late to be taken into account.

The Commons Select Committee reporting on the nuclear power programme in February 1981 said it would have been "less misleading and much more helpful" if the CEBG had made it clear when first giving evidence that the figures it had supplied were out of date.

England may, of course, have an explanation. It could be that at the CEBG, where information is so jealously guarded, no one told him what was going on.

Pirate publishers

Macmillan has started another Korean war. It seems a little anachronistic, let PHS explain. Macmillan, the publishing house, has mounted a blockade against any further purchases of paper and print from Korea until that country's government takes action to stop Korean publishers pirating *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*.

Nicholas Byam Shaw, the Macmillan managing director, first complained that Lee Jun, of the Kukje Publishing Company in Korea, was pirating *The New Grove* a year ago. Lee's plates and stocks were frozen but, says Byam Shaw, "when the hue and cry died down they were released". Over 500 copies of the pirated edition have been sold, with the result that Macmillan has made no money from *The New Grove* in Korea.

There is no legislation in Korea against such infringement of copyright. The Book Development Council, which estimates that last year British publishers bought more than £500,000 in print and paper from Korea and that sales of British books there were worth about the same, says

THE TIMES DIARY



John Lill, who is to play all 32 Beethoven piano sonatas in a series of eight concerts at the Queen Elizabeth Hall starting on Thursday.

that planning the programmes has been rather like arranging a menu.

"To play them in straight chronological order is stylistically too cramped. Each recital must give a fair representation of earlier, middle and late works, played in order of composition. I would never play an earlier work after a later, and no programme

there is increasing evidence that United Kingdom publishers generally will divert their business elsewhere unless there is an end to pirating in Korea. Macmillan's opening shot is to cancel two orders worth \$75,000.

Jam tomorrow

The Studio Club, founded by Augustus John, Jacob Epstein and others in 1917 and a famous venue for jam sessions of jazz music in the 1950s and '60s, is to reopen after a 15-year closure.

Alan Clare, who will be returning as resident pianist, tells me the artists' club had become pretty decrepit when he first went to play there. "There were notices up saying members must pay their subscriptions if the club was to continue, the floorboards were unsafe and the piano was crummy."

must last much more than 24 hours for fear of overtaxing the audience."

Lill has also managed to arrange that there will be at least one named sonata in each recital. "Some people are attracted to such things, regard it as 'music', he says, "though some of the greatest do not have names, including the last. That is the greatest of all, and must, of course, be played last."

Next year Lill, who had memorized all Beethoven's piano music by the age of 14, will be adding the five piano concertos too, for performances in San

None the less he attracted first Stephanie Grappelli, then Kenny Baker, and then Americans such as Billie Holiday, Billy Eckstine, Sarah Vaughan and the Count Basie band to play and sing there "for love". Len Deighton, the novelist now living in tax exile in Ireland, was a waiter.

This time the club's site, a basement below Bentley's restaurant in Swallow Street, off Piccadilly, will be completely refurbished before the opening in May.

Erudite protest from Dorset: the neat counter at the Sherborne Liptons over Easter bore a sign saying "You can stick your corned beef where Don Juan stuck his pail". What juicy bit of Tiro de Moine, Molieres or Byron do the locals know that I have missed?

Shabby treatment

A billboard in English stuck across Pablo Picasso's birthplace in Malaga announced: "The wax museum at Torremolinos—third dimension in wax." After last year's brouhaha in Spain celebrating the centenary of the painter's birth, it is sad no one has thought of putting a plaque on the Plaza de la Merced, a pleasant early 19th century square just behind Malaga's cathedral.

The house, where Picasso lived the first nine years of his life, is a tumble-down. Plaster is falling, the windows gape open with shutters gone. The last occupants left their junk behind.

By contrast two streets away a plaque commemorates the birth of a totally forgotten poet, "an illustrious unknown," as the Spanish would call him. It makes Picasso's treatment look shabbier.

Not such a snip

There is something funny about typewriters, and this is not a case of a bad workman blaming his tools. It is their prices, which seem to be perpetually almost halved.

In several areas of trade, such as bedding, furniture, carpets and domestic appliances, it is forbidden to make comparisons with manufacturers' recommended prices, because they had become notoriously meaningless. Yet it is still permitted with typewriters, where such comparisons are just as misleading.

An instance from the latest report of the Advertising Standards Authority: people objected

to an advertisement offering a typewriter at £199.95. It stated "recommended retail price £383—save £185." They said the manufacturers themselves advertised the typewriter as being sold at "around £200," reducing the "saving" to about 5p.

The complaint was not upheld. Indeed the manufacturers' recommended retail prices, already so widely disconnected from the selling price, have since been increased again, and now stand at £394.44. "It is outside our remit," says the ASA pathetically.

The handbook prepared by the organizing committee of the Royal Spanish Football Federation to tell who can go where, when, and what which pass during the World Cup, says: "Tasks and interrelations inside the organization, operational matters that may be abused by a means and with the aim of access and identification, becomes an imperative subject for the divers and official parties involved."

The French and German "actions are even worse."

Own goal

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The French and German "actions are even worse."

Sans Gull

The West End gallery, Mond Fine Art, does less than justice to the late Eric Gill, typographer, artist and eccentric, with the catalogue to its exhibition this month of his prints and drawings.

Though Gill is best remembered for his elegant typeface, the catalogue is unimaginatively set in Helvetica,

and that without any regard for Gill's preferences for unspaced lines and short measures.

The gallery is unimpressed, saying: "A catalogue of the work of a 'designer' conforming to Gill's first wish was considered, but rejected because the gallery's printer 'could not cope'."

A note of trust

The British composer Alan Hazeldine, like so many of his colleagues, has been a victim of the "Soviet" scare. His music, but cannot afford to pay for the rights in the West.

In this instance the Vaughan Williams Trust has donated the copies of the score which Hazeldine takes with him.

After my comments yesterday about Easter's new role as the second coming of Christmas, it is with little surprise that I learn that an eight-foot Christmas tree with fairy lights was erected outside the John Peel bar at Calstock over Easter. The manager explained there had been too much snow at Christmas, so he put the tree up at Easter instead.

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TREMBLING THRONES OF ARABY

The war between Iran and Iraq has from the start been more ideological than territorial — a war between secular Arab nationalism and revolutionary Shia Islam. Each side in the other's eyes represents an absolute evil — "Persian racism in a religious mask" pitted against a "megalomaniac unbeliever and agent of American imperialism". President Saddam Hussein of Iraq hoped to avert the threat of Shiite revolution in his own country by bringing down the crisis-ridden, disorganised Iranian regime with one devastating blow. Ayatollah Khomeini responded by urging all Muslims "to struggle against the Baghdad regime and to help the Iraqi people free themselves from Baathist oppression".

The latter denouement now seems nearer than the former. The Ayatollah's government has withstood the Iraqi onslaught and is on the counter-offensive. Mr Hussein is looking with obvious desperation for a face-saving peace, and not finding it. The Iranian leaders are saying, for the moment, that they will respect Iraq's frontiers, but they still refuse to negotiate with the aggressor. It looks as though they are waiting to see if Mr Hussein will be finished off by his own people, hoping that the army which he sent into a costly and futile war will now turn and get rid of him.

President Assad of Syria is hoping that, too. He has felt the blade very near his neck in the last three years, and although on the face of it his domestic enemies the Muslim Brotherhood — have more in common ideologically with Iran, he knows that it is from his fellow-Baathists in Baghdad that they get moral and material support. The enmity between rival factions of the Baath party surpasses that between Arab and Persian, or even between secularism and militant Islam. Thus Mr Assad and the

Ayatollah have joined forces against their common enemy in Baghdad. Syria has not sent troops — she could ill spare them — but she has tightened the noose around Mr Hussein's neck by closing the Syrian-Iraqi border, and now also the pipeline through which Iraqi oil reaches the Mediterranean.

If Mr Hussein falls, what next? That is the question being anxiously asked in other Arab capitals west and south of Baghdad. Could the humiliated Iraqi army stabilise the situation and end the war, or would it simply open the way to an Islamic republic, Iranian style, dominated by the Shiite *mujtahids* of Najaf and Karbala? And would the contagion stop there, or would it spread to Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and the eastern province of Saudi Arabia — all areas where Shi'ism, like oil, is a subterranean force now bubbling to the surface?

King Hussein of Jordan is worried, too. He must be wondering now if he made the right decision when he switched sides in the Syrian-Iraqi quarrel in the late 1970s. At the time Iraq seemed to have a good deal more to offer, but now his namesake's friendship is becoming something of a liability. Yet it is too late to go back. The "Shah of Jordan" (as the Iranians call him), whose name is stamped on the crates of ammunition captured by the Iraqi forces in Dezful, has no hope of making friends with the revolutionary rulers of Iran. Nor could he hope to gain anything from their upheavals in the Gulf. He and his fellow monarchs have close ranks against the revolutionary tide, and hope that Iraq can be saved.

Where can they look for help, if not to the Arab state, which already provides them with so much of their brain power, and which is still the leading military power in the Arab

world: the state which, three years ago, they hounded out of the Arab League for its temerity in making peace with Israel? Egypt is not only about to recover the last segment of its occupied territory, but is also in the process of making its re-entry — not triumphant but on its own terms — into an Arab world that cannot, after all, do without it, just as President Sadat always predicted. While Iraqi missions visit Cairo to discuss arms supplies and other forms of support, an Egyptian delegation plays a key role at a non-aligned conference on the Palestinian in Kuwait; and Egypt, not so long ago all but expelled from the non-aligned movement by a concerted Arab drive, has now been specially asked by Iraq to help prepare the non-aligned summit to be held in Baghdad in September.

Should the West join in this general rallying of pro-Western Arab states behind Iraq? The answer must surely be no. Mr Saddam Hussein is a sanguinary dictator, not worth saving in himself, and any attempt to save him may aggravate our problems with a successor regime. Besides, the Middle East has already suffered too much from Western meddling, which has seldom produced the results that Western leaders hoped for. It is time we stopped trying to play Arab politics and concentrated instead on helping moderate Arabs to reach a solution of the one Middle Eastern problem the West cannot escape responsibility for — the problem of Palestine.

As for Iran, we should all devoutly wish its deliverance from its present barbaric regime. But it is far from certain that that will be achieved quickest by helping Iraq to carry on fighting. At present, Iran's potential Bonapartes are presumably busy at the front. It is when they return in triumph that the mullahs should watch out.

THE STATE'S DUTY TO EDUCATE

One man's social cause is another man's bread and butter. While most of us were making what we could of a drab holiday yesterday, the National Union of Teachers were hard at work in Scarborough at their annual conference, facing the prospect of another year of falling educational spending and employment, and asking themselves, in the words of Mr Fred Jarvis, their general secretary, "How can I defend my job and the service in which I work?" (in that order). It is a natural preoccupation, and some of the more lurid flights of pedagogic indignation at the conference can fairly be discounted. But Mr Jarvis and other delegates were able to make effective play with the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, which was published, conveniently for them, just a week earlier.

The inspectors, at whose approach headmasters tremble like fourth-formers, have a reputation for a sober and merciless integrity. Their reports on the state of our schools steadily avoid anything resembling the sensational or the politically opportunistic. A report affirming, as last week's did, that "the majority of schools are still well found and the majority of pupils still

adequately served" makes the blood run cold with speculations about the condition of the minority in each case.

As discredited as an old-fashioned end-of-term report, the document sets out the implications. Most schools and authorities are struggling hard to make the best of things. But disparities of provision between one local education authority (LEA) and another are growing, problems caused by the declining number of pupils are intensifying, and short ages of books and materials and deficiencies in the upkeep of buildings are becoming more acute. The pupils who suffer most are the least able and those in areas of the country already afflicted by the sharpest disadvantages.

Naturally the inspectors leave it to others to express concern about social problems being laid up for the future, about the unemployment, and about justice. But in the definition they supply for their term "satisfactory" (a standard which few LEAs succeed in attaining in all respects, and some fail to attain at any point) they clearly make allusion to the statutory duty of LEAs under the 1944 Education Act, and that of the Secretary of State, to ensure,

in the courts if necessary, that those duties are fulfilled.

Of course, education cannot be excluded from the necessary general requirement to cut public expenditure. It is clear from the report that some authorities still fail to do enough to ensure that money is not wastefully spent. Falling rolls have made it possible to cut education hard, and will make further cuts inevitable, but the limits to that process in terms of inflexibility and inequality of provision are already in sight. If disparities are becoming unacceptably wide, the Government has a duty to give a clearer indication of what is regarded as acceptable provision than the bare terms of the statute provide. Councils wishing to safeguard their cherished discretion in educational matters should take care that this discretion is not being irresponsibly employed. As for the teachers, who for the most part have been protected successfully from redundancies, they should bear in mind that money spent on salaries cannot be spent on other aspects of educational provision. These are matters which deserve close investigation when the Commons Select committee on education starts its hearings next week.

Surgeon's hungry allies

From Mr Leslie J. Latham
Sir, Readers perhaps have now earned respite from the less jolly aspects of the busy leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*. At least it should be spared confusion with its nasty but remote cousin of the *Haemadipsa* family which so plagued our Burma forces.

What is today forgotten is the fame our clinical leech always enjoyed as a weather prophet, as the insect is notoriously sensitive to the onset of barometric changes. As recently as 1897 this was noted by the Inner Temple's barrister-meteorologist George Chambers in his weather treatise, when the Victorian dedication to leeches was as fashionable as that to antimony pills.

He notes that in calm weather they remain at the bottom of their bottle, but when a change is about they crawl upwards; often many hours in advance. Before any storm onset they are at their most restless, rising up the glass quickly. Only when the change actually occurs do they quieten and descend their bottle. When rain or wind is to be protracted they remain long at the surface, and will even leave the water, crawling up the side of the bottle.

Perhaps the big cover houses who have to lay off pluvial insurance in this unpredictable island would do well to revive the leech bottle, as should also Citizen Ladbrooke?

Yours faithfully,
L. J. LATHAM,
49 Scarsdale Villas,
Kensington, W8.

A longer view on Middle East oil

From Mr A. R. K. Mackenzie
Sir, Few people would deny that it is important to have a coherent strategy for such a vital area as the Middle East; nor that such a strategy means that our political, cultural and economic policies should all be moving in the same direction. But are they?

On the one hand, we go to consider pains to improve our political relations in the area and to counter such follies as *Desch of a Princess*. Yet as soon as oil prices fall we apparently lose all interest in agreements with the chief oil producers and say, as did your distinguished contributor Christopher Johnson on April 6, "Let us make hay while the sun shines."

Surely this is very short-sighted? As your contributor acknowledged, either world economic recovery or the next Middle East crisis could trigger off a new oil price rise very rapidly. Can it therefore be in our interest to undercut or dilute Sheikh Yamani? Are we likely to get someone better in his place?

In raising such questions one has no intention of appeasing Opec. Nor does one ignore the short-term stocking problems of the oil companies. Yet one should surely also bear in mind that the oil producers must now be in a more accommodating frame of mind; and that we badly need their cooperation, not only over energy supplies but also in working out more adequate answers to Third World problems.

It would therefore seem to me that, instead of simply making Opec sweat, there is urgent need for high-level discussions with Opec countries (especially those in the Gulf), and between the oil companies and our own Government, to make sure that short-term economic decisions are consistent with our overall strategy.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. K. MACKENZIE,
4 Buckingham Place, SW1,
April 6.

From Professor H. W. Singer
Sir, Some of us have been advocating in *The Times* and elsewhere a "global bargain" of Opec. Two key elements of this bargain would be an offer to Opec of inflation-proof investments for their surpluses in exchange for a reduction in oil prices for the poorer developing countries.

May I now point out that, in the recent Budget, we have offered Opec quite unconditionally and unilaterally inflation-proof investments for their surpluses through the new indexed gilts which will soon be freely available to all investors, including Opec. Thus what has been advocated as a bargain with Opec has now turned out to be a bargain for Opec.

Is it too late to discuss with Opec a counterpart to this unilateral concession? At the moment obviously this concession is only made by the United Kingdom, but it results in a large diversion of Opec funds to London, one imagines that it may not be long until other countries offer similar facilities to Opec on an equally unilateral and unconditional basis. Then the chance of using this concession as a basis of a broader bargain with Opec would have been lost.

It may be thought that at this very moment, when oil prices are on the slide and Opec is in some disarray, the need for a global bargain has disappeared. I believe, however, that there would be a very shortsighted view.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. SINGER,
The Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex,
Brighton,
Sussex,
March 31.

Health scrutinies
From Mrs M. E. Parsons
Sir, In her article about health scrutinies (April 2) Annabel Ferriman refers to the possibility of raising extra money for the health service by charging insurance companies more efficiently for the hospital care of traffic victims.

The Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury (the Pearson Commission) looked at this question, and paragraphs 1082-1085 of volume one of their report deals with road accident treatment costs. In paragraph 1084 it is stated: "The amount currently recovered by the National Health Service... is probably less than 5 per cent of the costs incurred, which amounted to nearly £50m in 1976" and in paragraph 1085: "We are in no doubt that the present provisions for recovering the cost of treating road accident victims are ineffective..."

The commission's report was published in March, 1978.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH PARSONS,
Secretary to the Pearson Commission,
18 St James Mansions,
West End Lane, NW6,
April 3.

Gas supply
From Professor S. C. Littlechild
Sir, Jonathan Davis (Business News, March 29) refers to the difficulty faced by the oil companies in competing with British Gas, which has all the early supplies tied up under long-term contracts.

One device for overcoming this problem would be for the Department of Energy to purchase these contracts at a price related to the price paid by British Gas, then to auction the

supplies to the highest bidders, whether these be British Gas, the oil companies, large industrial consumers, or newly-formed gas distribution companies. Competition in gas supply could thereby begin as soon as arrangements for distribution can be made.

Yours faithfully,
S. C. LITTLECHILD,
Faculty of Commerce and Social Science,
The University of Birmingham,
North King Road,
Birmingham,
March 30.

Adapting to a post-colonial era
From Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker
Sir, After half a century spent in service under British rule in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, I cannot accept Mr Butt's strictures (feature, April 8). Officials of the FCO have often been quicker to foretell public reactions than politicians.

While a few exceptions, increasingly few MPs are now concerned with our overseas commitments bequeathed to us, rightly or wrongly, by past generations. The general intent of Britain through Parliament, especially since 1945, has been to get rid of such commitments as might require the expenditure of money or concern. In historic reality, this is no new attitude. A number of these responsibilities remain; the smaller they are, the harder so often to resolve.

Parliament well knows that under successive governments efforts have been continually made to resolve them through diplomatic, UN and other channels, always within the wishes of the local inhabitants and the requirements of human rights which were the hallmark of British administration. The remote Falkland Islands, without any indigenous inhabitants such as were found in the Americas and Africa and Australasia, were settled by a concentration of 100 per cent British stock.

The attack is now being made by a fascist autocracy whose military exploits so far seem to have been against the human rights of the indigenous inhabitants and their own immigrant nationals. The reaction to this by the British people through Parliament is to make clear before — that there are limits to the negotiating instructions given to the FCO, and that the attack oversteps the limits, up with which the British people will not put.

I am, etc.
DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKER,
14 Grosvenor Place, SW1,
April 8.

From Mr K. Hamilton Jones
Sir, Your leader of April 7 (para 3) accurately pinpoints the British policies on non-independence seeking dependent territories, which have helped lead to the present crisis. I say "policies" but that is a euphemism. "The wishes of the inhabitants" are very important, but to take them as the sole guide to action is not a policy but a confession that one lacks a colonial policy. This is under-standable, since the colonies are unfashionable, indeed out of date; but it should not be an excuse for appeasing malevolent third parties.

The Falkland Islands and their Dependencies are, and should be regarded as, an asset to the United Kingdom not merely as

Resident's account of Falklands action

From Captain E. P. Carlisle
Sir, May I refer to your report from Christopher Thomas on April 10 and the letter of Mr Rex Hunt, in your paper today (April 12).

I returned to Britain on Saturday under the protection of the Swiss Diplomatic Corps as after freely leaving the Falkland Islands on Thursday, I had been subjected to six hours of intensive questioning and a minute search of my person and all belongings and papers by the Argentinean security services at both Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires. My reasons for returning to this country were that I believed that I could give information to the Foreign Office and Ministry of Defence about conditions and the situation of the islands and the up-to-date opinions of the inhabitants, which would help defuse the present situation and reduce the possibility of war between Argentina and Great Britain.

Since my arrival my views and motives have been widely misrepresented and there has been a deliberate attempt to discredit me.

After many years of patient and inconclusive diplomatic exchanges and to distract attention from their troubles at home the Argentine military Government invaded the islands on June 2, 1982, and the correct action would have been to surrender the garrison in the face of force majeure to save expected loss of life.

The Governor chose to declare a state of emergency, confine the population to their homes on pain of arrest, and mobilise the local defence force of about 30 men and about 60 Royal Marines. A battle took place for about an hour in which some thousands of rounds of small arms fire were expended, whereupon a truce was arranged and the Governor surrendered.

There were no British casualties and practically no damage done to Government House around which the action took place. One Argentine soldier was killed (the island has been a military funeral in Argentina) and, it is believed, one injured. Mr Hunt has greatly exaggerated the number of casualties inflicted. The Argentines have thus been able to claim a military victory which would otherwise have been denied them.

No preparations have been made to mine the three approach roads or to enable the local

population to take a hand in the defence of their homeland. It is my opinion that if the defence had been conducted with determination the invaders might well have been defeated. We have instead suffered a military humiliation similar to that suffered in 1807, as referred to by Mr Robert Dashwood in his letter to you published on April 10.

It must be admitted that the Argentines had been ordered to behave with remarkable restraint to avoid inflicting casualties and, since their occupation, have created a good impression with the inhabitants by their correct and friendly attitude. Argentina must be compelled to withdraw her troops; but unless a settlement is offered, conferring sovereignty to Argentina yet enabling the islanders to continue management of their own affairs, police and local government, their pride will demand that they fight.

War between two nations, with the inevitable likelihood of escalation and considering the situation of 30,000 British residents in Argentina, is too appalling to contemplate and can achieve no possible good. The islanders, though delightful people, are in many ways 50 years out of date. Progress has stagnated and Argentina promises investment and co-operation which the more thoughtful would welcome. Some will certainly choose to leave and Argentina has offered compensation, but if the islands are returned to British rule the previous unsatisfactory situation will be perpetuated with the insecurities remaining. The vital air services are likely to be removed and the possibility of friendly co-operation will be lost.

We have to achieve, right now, a reversal and I am convinced that if the opinion of the islanders is asked the majority would now accept such a magnanimous gesture of transfer of sovereignty under the safeguards mentioned above.

The suspected oil resources can also be developed jointly by Argentina and Great Britain. There is immense good will in Argentina towards this country. I trust we will not throw it all away.

Yours faithfully,
E. P. CARLISLE,
Penryn Road,
Llanigon,
Hay-on-Wye, via Hereford,
April 12.

Adapting to a post-colonial era

the home of 1,800 proud Britons but

1. As a base for the British Antarctic Territory, and its as yet unexplored mineral and other resources.
2. As a centre for vast fishing resources which may be vitally needed when short-sighted European trawling policies have stripped the northern seas.
3. As a site for satellite-tracking and cognate stations as and when we define our proper role in the use of outer space. If omit oil as an unknown quantity.

The inhabitants of the islands should be offered a new status as full citizens of a renamed "United Kingdom of the Greater British Isles" ("Great Britain", originally so named to distinguish it from Smaller Brittany, is a term much misused; almost any policy that we may eventually adopt on "Northern Ireland" can only be subverted by immersing that name in a wider whole).

The same status (and attitude) should be available (if and when circumstances so permit) for inhabitants of other islands such as Ascension, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha and Pitcairn — I prudently omit other potential candidates.

Yours sincerely,
KEITH HAMYLTON JONES,
Morval House, Morval,
near East Loos, Cornwall,
April 7.

From Lord De L'Isle, V.C.
Sir, During the forthcoming summer we are likely to be submitting to much conflicting advice on the resolution of the dispute with Argentina over the Falkland Islands. We shall be assailed by the growing clamour of international and party controversy and acrimony.

Those of us who experienced in our own lives the consequences of appeasing aggression should have learned that we ought to direct our thoughts constantly to a few substantial points so as to avoid a dangerous confusion of mind. In this dispute they are as follows:

1. Argentina has neglected to submit her claim to sovereignty over the islands to the International Court at Hague.
2. Argentina, though a party to the Charter, continues to defy the particular resolution of the Security Council which insists on the immediate withdrawal of her forces in occupation of the Falklands.
3. Aggression has so far succeeded. If pressure by the United Nations is insufficient to restore the people and territory of the Falklands to British rule, and should other diplomatic means fail as well, this country has the right and — I would submit — the duty to restore our sovereignty by force if need be.
4. The consequences for the international community, and for the authority of the Security Council, are directly at issue, as is the resolve of the British people to protect the rights and wishes of fellow subjects in the islands.
5. A diplomacy which fails to support unequivocally the re-establishment of the law of nations which has been breached by violence will underwrite further violent lawlessness in the future.

Yours sincerely,
DE L'ISLE,
House of Lords,
April 8.

Geological disposal of nuclear waste

From Dr T. J. G. Francis
Sir, May I correct some misconceptions about the dumping of radioactive waste in the oceans put forward by your correspondent, Mr Dawson (April 2)?

Work carried out from the research vessel *Farnol* by scientists of this institute did include surveys of possible disposal sites for radioactive waste, correctly reported by your Science Editor on March 30. This work was part of a larger programme of feasibility studies into the oceanic disposal of high-level radioactive waste (HLRW) being carried out by this institute under contract to the Department of the Environment. Similar work is being conducted by the USA, France, the Netherlands, Canada and Japan, and is co-ordinated internationally through the Seabed Working Group of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD.

In citing the antiquity of many navigational charts still in use, Mr Dawson draws attention to one of the problems facing oceanographers engaged in such feasibility studies — the sparsity of data relating to many areas of the ocean floor. An appropriate part of the early phase of this research, therefore, is to produce high-quality maps of areas deemed worthy of further study. The equipment used in making such maps includes a range of acoustic instruments (echo sounders, seismic profiling apparatus, etc.) and is so sophisticated that it tells us about the morphology of the seabed but provides information on the nature and thickness of the sediments. This was the type of work being carried out on *r. v. Farnella*.

Mr Dawson is wrong, however, in considering that the complexity of water motions within the world's oceans negates our efforts. The reason why the oceanic option for HLRW disposal is still worth pursuing is because its effectiveness depends far less on the properties of the sediments beneath. The most plausible form that such a disposal might take involves the burial of waste canisters some tens of metres beneath the sea floor.

Effectiveness of this method depends on the effectiveness of the sedimentary barrier between the waste and the sea itself. Thus oceanic disposal of HLRW is, in fact, a form of geological disposal, analogous to methods of disposal on land being explored in a number of countries. Since most of the world's surface is covered by ocean, the feasibility of geological disposal cannot be properly evaluated without including marine geology.

In conclusion, radioactive waste exists. Safe methods of storing or disposing of it need to be found. Burial within the sediments of the deep ocean floor is a disposal option which we would be foolish to ignore and which could yet prove to be the optimum method of containing this dangerous material.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. G. FRANCIS,
Head of Geophysics,
Institute of Oceanographic Sciences,
Brook Road, Wormley,
Goldam, Surrey.

Compulsory treatment

From the President of the Royal College of Psychiatrists
Sir, Your admirable leader (Limits of compulsory treatment, March 31) rightly singles out consent to treatment as a crucial issue in the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill. Although many aspects of the Bill have found favour with the Royal College of Psychiatrists, members are seriously worried by the inclusion of medication in Clause 4. Except in emergency, it will be necessary for a detained patient to refuse tablets or injections, to obtain a second psychiatric opinion from a doctor nominated by the new Mental Health Act Commission. This will require a disturbance of mind to induce sleep; to tranquillise agitated patients who may be confused, hallucinated or deluded; to combat severe depression with its associated suicidal impulses and self-neglect.

Practising psychiatrists can envisage many situations where the new requirements will generate inordinate delay in bringing relief to disturbed and distraught patients. Provisional estimates indicate that the need for second opinions under the medication stipulations will be very considerable and will make substantial demands on psychiatric manpower.

The modern practice of psychiatry in open wards of psychiatric hospitals and in general hospitals brings with it the need to act swiftly in the treatment of disturbed patients. Bureaucratic delay may not only put patients at risk, but may lead to an increase in the use of closed wards or even to a reluctance to accept detained patients who may then be diverted to police cells or even prison.

Yours faithfully,
KEN RAWNSLEY, President,
The Royal College of Psychiatrists,
17 Belgrave Square, SW1,
April 6.

Numerical advantage

From Mr A. K. Galloway
Sir, I suspect that the BBC dates its programmes with Roman numerals in order to make it more difficult to spot the repeats.

Yours etc.,
A. K. GALLOWAY,
101 Ardgowan Road, SE6,
April 6.

Politics and police

From Councillor Neville C. Goldrein
Sir, I was interested, and concerned, to read Lord Simon's letter on the matter of police (April 1). There is no anomaly in police authorities having two thirds of their members political and one third magistrates. The police involvement is with law and order and so it is reasonable, and was so considered by the legislature, that a proportion of the input should be from quasi-judicial members, being magistrates.

It is a fact that in Merseyside the dominant Labour Party in the original Metropolitan County Council, up to 1977, originated the practice of treating the magistrates as part of the opposition when allocating the seats on the Police Committee. They did not, according to Lady Simey's assertion, follow an existing practice as the metropolitan counties were new and this was an opportunity to start with a clean sheet.

The magistrate members are just as important as the political members and it is in no way essential that the controlling political party should have overall control of the police authority. Had this been the intention, then magistrate members could have been specifically stated in the Act to be non-voting.

When my party held control, from 1977 until 1981, we adopted the practice of the political seats being apportioned between the three political parties in accordance with their numbers

on the council. The result of this was, in fact, that had the minority Labour and Liberal parties wished to vote with the magistrates against the controlling Conservatives we could have been outvoted — and indeed on one occasion we were. This was in the interests of preserving a democratic approach and to fulfil the intentions of Parliament.

When the Labour Party resumed control in May, 1981, it immediately reverted to the original scheme so that whilst the Conservatives have over 25 per cent of the members of the county council they only have three members on the Police Committee.

The magistrates were introduced, I am sure, to be a proper safeguard against the exercise of improper political interference. I do not suggest for one moment that politics should be banned from police, but I firmly believe that the police should not be pawns in the political game. The duty of the police authority is to preserve law and order and not to combine that with political advantage, or the support of political philosophies which are shared in many instances by only a minority of the population the police force serves.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
NEVILLE GOLDREIN,
Leader of the Conservative Group,
Merseyside County Council,
PO Box 95,
Metropolitan House,
Old Hall Street,
Liverpool,
April 1.

Surgeon's hungry allies

From Mr Leslie J. Latham
Sir, Readers perhaps have now earned respite from the less jolly aspects of the busy leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*. At least it should be spared confusion with its nasty but remote cousin of the *Haemadipsa* family which so plagued our Burma forces.

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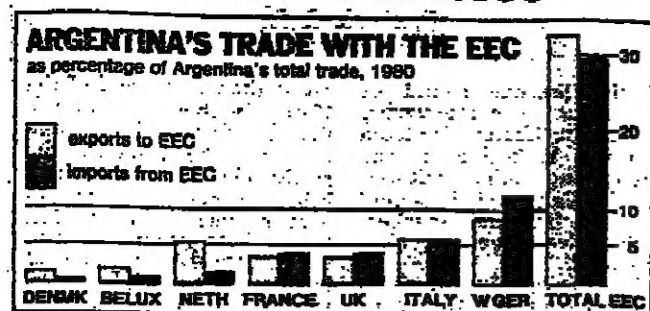
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Yours faithfully,
L. J. LATHAM,
49 Scarsdale Villas,
Kensington, W8.

BUSINESS NEWS

Sanctions will bite



The EEC's trade sanctions could affect Argentina significantly because it accounts for roughly a third of Argentina's total trade. Half of the country's \$2,550m (£1,400m) exports to the EEC during 1980 consisted of foodstuffs such as beef and a quarter of raw materials such as leather. Imports mostly machinery and manufactured goods, totalling \$3,080m. West Germany took 9 per cent of Argentina's exports and accounted for 12 per cent of her imports. The comparable figures for Britain were 34 per cent and 4 per cent.

Opec meeting postponed

A follow-up committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has put off a meeting scheduled for next week in Vienna because the large oil companies have stopped putting pressure on Nigeria, the Saudi Press Agency said yesterday.

The agency quoted Mr Mansour Uteiba, the Opec chairman and oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, as saying the postponement was due to a memorandum he had received from Opec's secretariat. He said that the meeting had been put off until the beginning of May.

Pressure off the pound

Hopes that Mr Haig's shuttle diplomacy will bear fruit took some of the pressure off sterling in overseas foreign exchange markets yesterday. The pound, which had closed at \$1.7580 in London and \$1.7550 in New York before the weekend, traded slightly higher in the Far East yesterday and reached \$1.7655 in early New York dealing.

BL sales double in five countries

BL's sales have doubled in the five main continental markets (Italy, France, Germany, Belgium and Holland) led by the Austin Metro and the launch of the Triumph Acclaim. Total BL car sales in these countries last month were \$395, compared with 4,460 in March 1981. Italian customers bought 2,629 Metros, the best ever month in a continental market.

£10m steel deal

Improved cost-competitiveness at British Steel's Port Talbot plant has helped to win a £10m contract to supply 75,000 tons of slabs to the Kaiser Steel Corporation, in the United States, with the prospect of more substantial business from the same customer for BSC Strip Mill Products.

Factory to close

The SCM Corporation is closing its golfball typewriter factory in Glasgow on June 30, with the loss of 190 jobs. The company's announcement follows last week's announcement of the impending closure of SCM's typewriter plant in Toronto.

THE WEEK AHEAD

RTZ faces big setback

raised from at least as a medium-term buy.

Tight margins in the intensely competitive international construction market should leave Taylor Woodrow with only a slight increase in pre-tax profits from \$244.4m in 1981 to \$248.2m after the £200,000 advance to £9.36m at the half-way stage.

The value of contracts in June 1981 was £910m, up 22 per cent on the previous year, but there has been a fall in the Middle East and a rapid expansion in Nigeria where state funding, instead of international credit, could mean delays in settlement.

Profits of £50 to £52m are expected from Bank of Scotland for 1981. This would compare with £45m the previous year. Much of the increase is likely to come from the group's finance house North-West Securities whose profits were down in 1980 but improved from £7m to £25.1m in the first half of last year on the back of lower funding costs.

RTZ shares have slipped back from a 1981 peak of 63p to 41p despite the prospects of above average growth in the eighties as a result of higher commodity prices and volume gains from the use of spare capacity, this level is well below the level of the shares at the half-way stage, when most analysts

The second half should see some improvement in the metals mining businesses with CRA, the group's 55 per cent owned Australian subsidiary, likely to benefit from firmer metal prices.

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Job fears as oil rig orders decline

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The value of orders from new North Sea oil developments fell by more than 15 per cent last year, from £2,380m to less than £2,000m, figures to be published shortly by the Government are expected to show. Another decline is likely this year amid growing fears that hundreds of jobs in the offshore construction industry will be lost unless there is an unexpected rise in demand.

The fall in the value of offshore orders reflects the drying up of new North Sea field developments in the present harsher climate of falling oil prices and what the oil companies claim is a 'strategic' decline in the industry. Twenty fields are in production, and another five are due on stream by 1984. But no new developments have been started in the last two years, and many companies are re-evaluating their potentially economic oil fields.

Leading figures in the platform and module construction industries left Mr Hamish Gray, the Minister in charge of North Sea oil at the Department of Energy, in no doubt at an industry dinner last week of their gloomy outlook. One employer, Lewis Offshore, issued 90-day statutory redundancy notices to its 400 workers at Stevenage last week, and other companies are expected to follow suit in the coming months.

The outlook is bleak, according to Mr George Lewis, business development manager at William Press, and outgoing chairman of the Modular Constructors Association. 'There will be plenty of redundancies in the next few months, there seems little doubt about that'. The fall in the value of orders to less than £2,000m compares with the peak year of 1979 when the orders

totalled £2,679m, 79 per cent of which went to United Kingdom suppliers. In 1980 the percentage of domestically won orders dropped to 71 per cent, and last year is believed to have fallen a little further to 68 and 70 per cent.

The new figures are likely to be used as ammunition by the oil companies in their continuing campaign against the North Sea tax regime, which they say is discouraging new developments.

Of the main yards producing offshore production platforms, two - Highland Fabricators at Nigg, and McDermott's yard at Ardersier - are working on a tension leg platform for Conoco's Hutton field, which will last into next year. But the yards at Methil, Hunterston and Loch Kishorn, all in areas of high unemployment, face an uncertain future when work runs out in the next few months.

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Hopes rise for overseas expansion in Britain

US companies ready to invest

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Several big United States companies are considering further investment in Britain. Encouraged by the progress on the industrial front over the past two years, a number of companies are considering expansion while others may make their initial investment.

Britain remains the second choice for foreign investment by United States companies after Canada. The book value of the investment is estimated at £28,000m.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Industry Secretary, who has recently returned from a visit to the United States promoting the United Kingdom as a location for manufacturing

investment, especially in the high technology sector, is optimistic.

Companies said to be considering new investment include American Can, Alcoa, Raytheon and Pinsky-Bowes all of which have existing United Kingdom facilities. Tandem Computers is a company which may establish itself in Britain.

The Industry Department is keen to build on the already significant base of United States investment - there are 1,000 United States companies with plants in Britain and although hopeful of securing additional spending was recently given a setback to its hopes.

Mr Jenkin's confidence is based on talks he had with

United States banker and industrialists.

'They see this country as pulling itself round and at last leading in the right direction and having come through the recession with managers being able to manage, productivity being increased and pay moderation', he said.

The Industry Secretary said that the United States business community recognise the improvements which had been made in overall levels of efficiency, reducing overmanning, improving production methods and were aware of a new mood of realism at all levels of industry.

Sales fall but profits rise at Pergamon

By Drew Johnston

Pergamon Press, the printing and publishing group privately owned by Mr Robert Maxwell's family trusts, has announced an increase in pretax profits from £4.5m to £5.7m for the year to December 1981.

The results, which do not include Pergamon's share of the losses at British Printing and Communications Corporation, show that profitability almost doubled - from £3.7m to £6.9m - in the group's publishing division. Sales were down to £71m from £110m.

BPC, in which Pergamon has a 77 per cent stake, announced last week that it had slashed last year's £11.2m loss to a loss of only £1.2m for the year to January 2, 1982. In the second half, BPC recorded a £6.9m profit, though it also received £3.25m from Pergamon in return for using its tax losses to offset against Pergamon's profits.

Pergamon's results include a 40 per cent share of closure costs amounting to £1.2m from two subsidiaries of its associate company Thomson Printers.

It said measures have been taken to eliminate losses from its printing division companies.

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman, said a dramatic improvement in publishing profits had been achieved in spite of the continued world recession, and after charges of approximately £600,000 on the group's expenses in the fields of electronic publishing, computerized information storage and retrieval and related activities.

He said that during 1981 his group spent £10m on buying the majority in BPC, £16m on trade investments and £2m on capital equipment.

Since the introduction of the new Department of Industry has commissioned consultants to make detailed studies of the companies involved in production of cold-rolled strip and bright bars.

According to their recommendations it is likely to swallow up a considerable part of the £22m allocation but it is thought unlikely that the Department of Industry will be able to persuade the Treasury to make additional funds available.

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Trucks market may be set for recovery

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's badly depressed market for new trucks is showing strong indications of an upturn, with the leading manufacturers predicting a rise in sales of between 20 and 30 per cent compared with 1981.

The increasing business may not be sufficient, however, to restore profitability to a sector which has experienced one of its worst periods of declining demand. Sales of heavy lorries in the United Kingdom plummeted last year to their lowest level for 40 years.

Latest figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show that a steady but gradual recovery is now under way with sales in the first quarter of all commercial vehicles totalling 58,819, a 7.6 per cent rise on a year earlier.

Confirmation of a market revival has come from ERF, the country's last remaining independent heavy truck maker, which is confident of a slow build up in output as demand increases.

Mr John Bailey, sales and marketing director for ERF, said that 50 per cent of the company's output up to August had been sold to United Kingdom customers.

The company is hoping to return to profitability by the end of the year following its decline to a pre-tax loss of £4.26m in the year to April, 1981.

Mr Bailey is now directing a new ERF 'export drive' to reduce the company's dependence on the United Kingdom market and by concentrating on African and Middle East markets there are now hopes of boosting this to 30-35 per cent within the next three years.

On the home front, ERF is battling not only with the big manufacturers like BSA and Ford, but also with a growing tide of imports.

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Cable TV survey ordered

By Bill Johnston

Electronics Correspondent

The Cabinet Office is to contribute financially to another report on cable television.

The BBC, BICC, and Euro-peak telecommunication authorities through the Eurodata Foundation are among the other organizations which contributed to the study entitled 'Cable Television: Communications in Western Europe'.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL



Target for Sunday: that elusive reader in the middle

UNITED STATES

The biggest sale of Federal oil and gas drilling rights in the United States history will take place in Alaska in Fairbanks on May 25 when bidders will be offered 10-year leases on 212 tracts totalling 3.5 million acres. The first sale last January involved 59 tracts covering 1.5 million acres.

General Motors workers' narrow acceptance of a 2½-year concessions package may not be able to save the American car maker from further labour trouble because it is launching fresh efforts to obtain further concessions at many of its plants.

JAPAN

Japanese private sector machinery orders, excluding ships, rose 30.6 per cent in February to a seasonally adjusted 747,000 yen (£1,674.15m) from 572,000 yen in January, when they fell 6.2 per cent from December.

Japanese corporate bankruptcies in fiscal 1981, which ended last month, fell 4.5 per cent to 17,397 from a record 18,212 in fiscal 1980, but this was the third highest annual total.

Mitsubishi Motors announced it would provide information on controlling parts inventories and production using industrial robots, to Chrysler Corporation of the United States.

Nissan Diesel Motor Co. has concluded a long-term contract to supply American Motors Corporation with diesel engines from mid-1982.

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia could announce a cut in its oil production ceiling of 500,000 barrels a day this week to help Nigeria hold the Opec pricing line, according to the Middle East Economic Survey.

ITALY

Italy had a trade deficit of 2,931,000m lire (£1,260.6m) in February, compared with deficits of 1,510,000m lire in January and 1,530,000m lire a year earlier.

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING

By Tom Douglas

The advertising business would like to see this success recreated on a Sunday, not least because for many years there has been a monopoly in the middle of that market. Only one paper has been available to advertisers between the Sunday Express and the "naughties" as the Mail on Sunday's advertising agency, Saatchi and Saatchi Garland Compton, has dubbed them. That is the Sunday Express, which though highly successful over many years is now felt by many advertisers to be unfashionable, with an ageing

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readership. (In fact, the Sunday Express's readership profile is very similar to that of the Daily Mail, which only goes to show how advertising is as susceptible to images as the rest of us.)

Most advertising agencies are confident that the Mail on Sunday will do well. "I'd be very surprised if it didn't do very well," says John Malloy, the media director of Young & Rubicam. "The Daily Mail is a superb editorial product and we look forward to that standard and style being carried across to the middle ground on Sundays."

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a feature the new paper lacks.

A number of series are planned by the magazine, which has a new editor, Ron Hall, who formerly edited The Sunday Times Magazine. Foremost among these will be the serialisation of Robert Lacey's biography of the Princess of Wales.

The magazine will also be used to give colour treatment to a number of big stories breaking this summer — the visits of the Pope and of President Reagan, the World Cup, the royal baby and Express executives believe this will give them a real edge over the Mail.

Associated Newspapers thought long and hard about whether to launch a colour magazine with the new paper. The only two Sunday newspapers to increase their circulation last year were the two that launched colour magazines — the Express and the News of the World.

"We might launch one later," says Westminster-gram, "but so far we have not found a way of doing it economically. In addition, the other colour magazines were launched primarily as a way of boosting the circulation of their parent papers and we are confident we shall sell every copy we can print without any need for such a boost."

This is not such a reckless boast as it might seem. The fact is that finding sufficient production capacity has been one of the new paper's biggest problems and Associated

Business Editor

Uncertainties ahead

It is the present round of diplomatic manoeuvring between the United Kingdom and the Argentine over the Falkland Islands that should provide financial markets with at least some comfort this week.

But the opening of negotiations over the future of the Falklands would not, of course, do more than lighten the clouds at present over-weighing markets. For a moment there would be no dramatic guarantee that the Falklands would run smoothly. And then, even if a settlement were concluded, it is still far from clear that the Falklands would be adequate to secure the Prime Minister's future.

In short, markets face some awkward weeks ahead. But provided we can expect talking rather than fighting, the authorities will presumably be all out to resist a rise in interest rates — unless, perhaps, it becomes clear that United States rates have nowhere to go but upwards.

Auction houses Hard lessons

The two quoted fine art auction houses finally came down to earth with a bump last week. Christie's International announced a sharp fall in profits, and Sotheby's Parke Bernet confirmed that it is, having major structural problems which will lead to a trading loss in the current year ending in August.

The reassessment of this rarified sector of the stock market has come rather late in the day since it is only in the last few months that it has become apparent that the international fine art market was not as resilient as it had earlier looked.

For most of its five year life as a publicly quoted company, Sotheby's standing has gone from strength to strength with all the attendant publicity surrounding the mega-sales — Leonardo da Vinci's 'Mona Lisa', the Henry VIII collection, the Leonardo da Vinci Codex and so on.

The investment case, which pushed Sotheby's share price up from its 150p public launch to well over 500p before troubles set in, was based on London's dominance in the international market and the commanding position of the two British names occupied in a period of rising inflation, the auction houses appeared to have a built-in cushion with their homes rising in line with the steady increase in art prices.

At the same time the two houses seemed to be heading for a big jump in profits as the fruits of an aggressive overseas expansion started to ripen. And they were free from the sort of midwinter dry problems, labour disputes and working capital requirements which manufacturing industry has had to grapple.

So what has gone wrong? For both the houses, one of their major headaches has been if not the collapse of the international art market at least a much quieter

phase than at the end of the 1970s. By their very nature the big sales are lumpy and there have been none of the really big auctions which have helped profits in earlier years. That has forced both groups back to their bread and butter business at the medium and small end of the market at a time when increasing competition in the whole market has also led them into a commission war.

The difficulties have been most acute across the Atlantic where both Christies and Sotheby's have spent heavily to cash in on what they rightly identified at the time as a boom in the North American market. But for the past year high United States interest rates have pulled the rug from under this market.

What has become apparent in the world's salerooms has been the marked emphasis of buyers on quality while there has still been a tendency for vendors to gum up the works by setting unrealistically high reserve prices.

On top of the problems in the whole market, Sotheby's has been afflicted by no character defects of its own. Last week's management changes underlined what has been apparent both inside and outside the company, namely that the commercial voice has in quality while there has still been a tendency for vendors to gum up the works by setting unrealistically high reserve prices.

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MARKETS ROUND-UP

By Tom Douglas

WALL STREET: The Stock Market continued to move upward last week closing at 342.94, a rise of 4.37 points for the week. The Dow Jones industrial average has been climbing steadily in recent weeks, advancing 36 points since March 22 in spite of the weak United States economy, high interest rates and poor prospects for first quarter corporate earnings.

Analysts attribute the rise to a more positive attitude by investors to the economic situation and are acting on the belief that President Reagan's projected tax cuts will stimulate the economy and that inflation is under control. Some investors do not, of course, agree.

They regard the present rise in stock prices as a bear market rally that will run out steam about the 340 mark unless interest rates fall rapidly. But, the more optimistic note that although the Dow hit 340 last week there was still demand for equities.

Investors are likely to be further heartened this week by news, announced when the markets were closed for Easter, that the money supply rose only \$300m (£505m) for the latest reporting week. That rise, lower than had been anticipated, is interpreted to be that the Federal Reserve Bank has the nation's money supply under control and will not have to tighten its policy, a fact that could lead to lower interest rates in the coming months.

Much of the activity on the market last week was attributed to increased participation by cash-rich insurance companies, bank trust departments and other institutional investors.

Last week's trading was marked by the second biggest block trade in the history of New York Stock Exchange. Goldman Sachs handled the block of 4.5 million common shares of Houston Industries for \$19.37m made it the third biggest in dollar volume ever traded.

The strength of the market was also fuelled by heavy foreign buying, particularly by British investors, technology stocks which had been under pressure in recent weeks, continued to rally. Texas Instruments rose 1½ points to 84½ and Motorola was up 1½ points to 61½.

HONG KONG: In a two and a half day trading week, the market closed 20 points up, with the Hang Seng Index finishing at 1206.

COMMODITIES

By Tom Douglas

Copper cuts push prices up

A watershed in the gloomy metal markets was the news last week that Phelps Dodge, the second largest US producer in the United States, was closing mines until at least the end of May. While smaller producers of the metals have been cutting production and laying off workers for several months, this is the first time that a major producer has closed mines completely. Copper prices rose sharply as a result.

Blame lies with the low level of economic activity worldwide in the motor, construction and capital goods industries. World industrial production fell by ½ per cent in 1980, and rose only ¼ per cent last year.

While the London Business School, with other economic groups, is forecasting an improvement this year — of 1 per cent — this is not likely to materialize until the second half of the year.

In the 1976-77 copper slump the production cuts were nowhere near as sharp as they are now. Dean Witter Reynolds estimate that the United States copper industry is operating at only 55 to 60 per cent of capacity.

Copper producers cannot afford to hold on for the better times that may be on the horizon — they are losing too much money. Smith Barney, Harris Upham put Phelps Dodge's bread-eaten price at about 85 cents a pound — United States

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Blame lies with the low level of economic activity worldwide in the motor, construction and capital goods industries. World industrial production fell by ½ per cent in 1980, and rose only ¼ per cent last year.

While the London Business School, with other economic groups, is forecasting an improvement this year — of 1 per cent — this is not likely to materialize until the second half of the year.

In the 1976-77 copper slump the production cuts were nowhere near as sharp as they are now. Dean Witter Reynolds estimate that the United States copper industry is operating at only 55 to 60 per cent of capacity.

Copper producers cannot afford to hold on for the better times that may be on the horizon — they are losing too much money. Smith Barney, Harris Upham put Phelps Dodge's bread-eaten price at about 85 cents a pound — United States

COMMODITIES

By Tom Douglas

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ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposit on basis of £25,000 up to £50,000 11% £50,000 and over 11½%

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M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Company	Change	Price	Volume	P/E	Yield
1,283 Asa Brit Ind Cals	129	-1	10.0	7.8	—
4,226 Airsprung Group	73	-4	4.3	9.3	16.0
1,100 Armitage & Rhodes	44	-1	4.3	9.3	8.7
12,159 Bardon Hill	199	-2	9.7	4.9	9.7
1,325 CCL 11% Conv Pref	106	-1	15.7	14.8	—
4,720 Deborch Services	61	-1	6.0	9.8	3.0
3,384 Frank Horrell	125	-6	6.1	11.3	2.6
11,124 Frederick Parker	77	-1	6.3	8.4	3.9
996 George Blair	54	-1	—	—	—
3,899 Ind Prec Castings	96	-1	7.3	7.6	6.9
2,532 Isis Conv Pref	108	-1	15.7	14.8	—
2,454 Jackson Group	91	-1	7.0	7.2	3.1
15,072 James Partridge	115	-1	8.7	7.6	8.4
2,488 Robert Jenkins	242	-2	31.3	12.9	8.4
3,180 Scruttons "A"	63	-1	5.3	8.4	9.7
3,881 Torbay & Carlisle	159	-1	10.7	6.7	5.1
2,855 Twinkl Oak	134	-4	—	—	—
2,184 Twinkl 15% ULS	80	+4	15.0	18.8	—
3,015 Unilever Holdings	25	-1	3.0	12.0	4.5
10,013 Walter Alexander	73	-1	6.4	8.1	3.2
5,358 W. S. Yates	230	+1	14.5	6.3	6.0

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

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Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

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use to be traded on the
secondary market.
The 5% per cent
Hickisi Homes, the first
company in the major
group, is a Swiss
housebuilder on the
Swiss capital market. The
maximum transaction in trad-
ed allowed was Swiss Fr
100,000 against the usual Fr
10,000 allowed for privately-
issued bond issues.

While there are short-term
risks about further weakness
in the Japanese markets, the
government has been making
moves that will boost the
domestic construction indus-
try. Longer-term the yen
parities are expected to im-
prove, start to fall, and as
over all new issues are

and steady increases in
dividends forecast.

WEEKLY LI

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Pledge of action by teachers on pay arbitration

By Richard Garner of The Times Educational Supplement

A teachers' leader said yesterday that there would be immediate industrial action in schools if the Government refused to accept the recommendations of an independent arbitration hearing on their pay claim.

Mr Ronald Winters, chairman of the National Union of Teachers (NUT), said at the union's annual conference in Scarborough: "If there is any attempt to interfere with the independence of the arbitration, our action will be immediate and strong and united."

The teachers' claim for a pay increase in line with inflation (now about 11 per cent) went to arbitration two weeks ago when local education authorities refused to accept an original offer of 3.4 per cent. Attempts by the local authorities to increase that offer were vetoed by representatives of the Department of Education and Science (DES) at a meeting of the management side of the Burnham Committee, which negotiates teachers' pay.

Under the Remuneration of Teachers Act, 1965, the Government has power to set aside an arbitration award to teachers by introducing a Bill to that effect in both Houses of Parliament.

Mr Winters, speaking during a debate on the NUT's salary policy for next year, added: "There are some in our profession who hold up their hands in pious horror when we resort to action, but they are always ready to hold out their hands to receive their share of the money we gain."

"Of course we are a caring and responsible profession. We have always had a traditional reluctance to take action which will inevitably affect the schools in which we work. But that care and responsibility that we show has never been seen by our employers or any government as a virtue to be rewarded but rather as a weakness to be exploited."

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was accused at the conference of encouraging a "surpritious" return to secondary modern grammar school divisions within the comprehensive system.

Mr Fred Jarvis, NUT

general secretary, said: "It is clear that this Government would like to wage a determined attack on our system of comprehensive education." He said there was clear evidence that Sir Keith intended to use his powers, whenever the opportunity arose "to encourage a surreptitious return to the old secondary modern and grammar school division under the umbrella of the comprehensive system."

Mr Jarvis said the threat to the nation's education service was far more serious now than it had been in living memory and said that if the Government's policy remained unchanged, "We will not have an education system with a decent standard of provision and capable of fulfilling all the great promise held out by the 1944 Education Act."

Delegates voted overwhelmingly in favour of a motion calling for an inquiry into discrimination in employment against black school leavers and urging opposition to racism in schools, but which stopped short of asking union members to refuse to work with alleged racists.

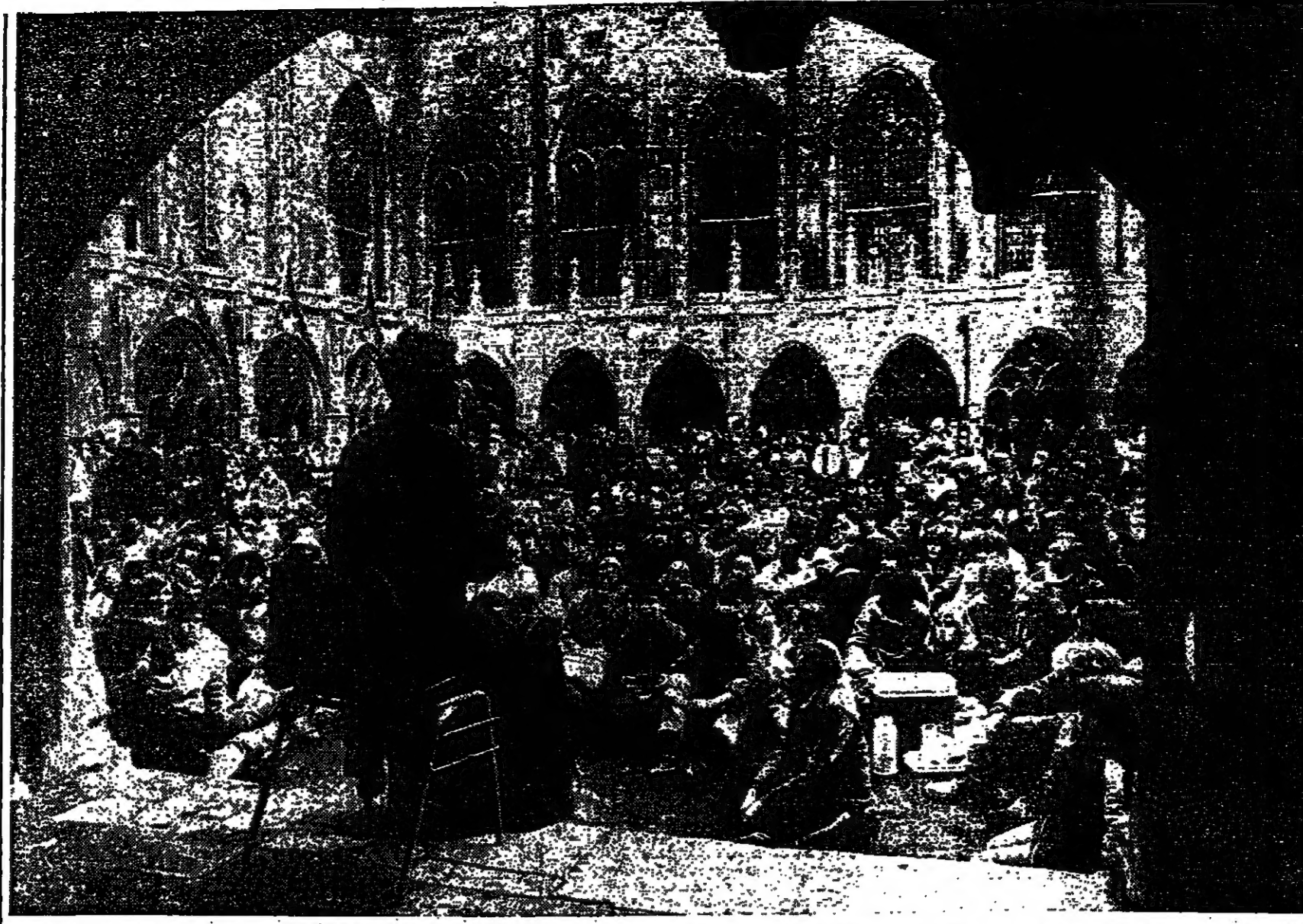
A member of the union's executive - was forced to apologise for a muddle over a vote challenging the decision by Mr Alfred Budd, union president, to declare out of order a motion calling on the union to affiliate to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and to support unilateral disarmament. The vote was 1,800 to 1,300.

Mr Peter Cotgrove, chairman of the scrutineers' committee for the conference and executive member for Essex, said in a letter to Mr Budd: "The vote was 1,800 to 1,300, and there has been a 'mishap' in the counting of the votes."

Delegates voted against Mr Budd's ruling by 119,475 to 107,045 and Mr Budd said he accepted the majority view. The debate is to be slotted into the conference timetable at the earliest opportunity.

Delegates refused to suspend standing orders to debate an emergency motion on the Falkland Islands which called on the Government to withdraw the naval task force.

Leading article, page 7



Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, also met several hundred pilgrims from the South-east yesterday. He talked with them over a picnic lunch at the Cathedral and answered questions.

Peace campaigners ask church for support

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

More than a thousand peace demonstrators occupied the nave of Canterbury Cathedral yesterday to present the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, with letters appealing for his support.

Miss Joan Ruddock, national chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, told Dr Runcie that the British Government had rejected the proposals for progressive disarmament of a 22-nation non-aligned group at the United Nations.

A special session of the UN General Assembly on world disarmament will open in June.

"Therefore, we turn to the leaders of our community like yourself, believing that the Church has a very special concern for peace," she said. Dr Runcie said he would study the hundreds of letters

that the demonstrators had given him.

"You have come because you find in Canterbury and in this building, a symbol of peace," he told the demonstrators. "The Christian church must be united in protesting against a world where so much is spent on armaments and preparations for war."

Earlier, the demonstration, organized by CND, the World Disarmament Movement, and the United Nations Association, had paraded through Canterbury with banners, rallying at the city walls, for addresses.

Miss Ruddock told the rally that the Falkland Islands crisis showed how fast a military confrontation could develop in the modern world.

Junta denies holding Marines

Continued from page 1

Military preparations are being made for the arrival of the British Fleet.

Argentine sources claimed that the runway at Port Stanley was long enough for Mirage jets to land and take off and further claimed that a number of the fighters were parked on the runway and ready for combat. The runway was built by the Argentine under a contract with Britain in 1971 to provide a regular air link to Argentina. There is no confirmation of this claim.

The Junta refused to confirm today that it had withdrawn most of its military ships to safe areas in the South Atlantic in response to Britain's threat to sink any naval vessels found within a 200-mile radius of the Falklands.

But sources said some ships were standing by in shallow water where it would

be dangerous for a submarine to penetrate. They were said to be within easy reach of the Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm.

Reports from the southern Argentine port of Comodoro Rivadavia said there were incessant comings and goings of aircraft. Señor Nelson Dames, the local civil defence leader, said callers were being fitted out and provisioned as shelters in case of attacks by British forces.

The local hospital, which now has a large red cross painted on the roof, has been fitted out as an emergency centre for wounded soldiers.

The military junta today dismissed reports that it might hold 22 British Marines as hostages. The Marines, with 13 civilians, were captured in the Falklands dependency of South Georgia on April 3 and have not been seen since. A Government

Negotiated settlement 'almost certain'

Continued from page 1

sovereignty or a United Nations presence.

The senior Tory MP also joined Mr Pym in emphasizing the need for a settlement to be acceptable to the Islanders.

Certainly, there seemed little danger last night that the Foreign Secretary was moving out of step with his own backbenchers.

One right-wing Conservative MP, Mr Anthony Marlow, member for Northampton, North, agreed that the wishes of the islanders should be a key to any settlement, as it had been during 15 years of negotiation.

Mr Marlow also said that the possibility of "lancing the boil" had raised his own hopes that a settled future for the islands may now open the way to a development of resources around the islands, something which had hitherto been blocked by the festering dispute with Argentina.

Dr Owen said in his radio interview: "Presumably, if a United Nations peacekeeping force were to be there at all, even a United Nations presence, they would have a flag, and if the British Government were to be there administering the islands on behalf of Britain, there would be a British flag. I suppose it is probably livable with that. The Argentine flag flies there as well."

Dr Owen added, however: "What I don't think any Government could accept is the Argentine flag flying, because that would be an assumption that British sovereignty had been conceded, and we would not be prepared to do that."

He said that a negotiated settlement was now "almost certain reality". The only danger was that British public opinion should become more hawkish; more tough-minded than that of the islanders themselves.

"I don't want the Falkland Islanders conceding anything under duress," he explained. "But I do believe there is a sense of realism amongst the Falkland Islanders. They are going to have to live in the Southern Atlantic, they are going to be dependent on Argentina for communications and many links."

"I believe they are realistic enough to know that out of this is going to have to come some settled relationship between the Falkland Islands and Argentina."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a gala concert given by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall, 7.20.

New exhibitions
Peter Moore's Liverpool Project 6 - Art into the 80's including work by Henry Moore, Marza, Ben Johnson, Harry Holland and John Bellamy. Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh. Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (from today until April 24).

Drawings and prints by Stephanie Fryer, Stafford Museum and Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford.

Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Monday; (from today until May 8).

Installations and drawings by Brian Kennedy, Art and Research Exchange, Lombard Street, Belfast. Mon to Sat 12 to 5, closed Sun; (from today until April 23).

Design in India: an exhibition tracing the historical development of modern design in India from the early forties, with 3-D exhibits, models and photographs. Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, W8. Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 and Sun 2 to 5 (from today until May 23).

Last chance to see Photographs by Raymond Moore, RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milson Street, Bath; 10 to 4.45; (ends today).

Embroideries from Gujarat and Rajasthan: an exhibition in conjunction with The Festival of the Arts of India, Sheffield City Museum, Weston Park, Sheffield; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Talks, films
Colour in the garden, talk with slides by Stuart Cave, Manners Street Baptist Church, Bath, 7.

Sargent, by Richard Humphreys, Tate Gallery, 1.

Animal Camouflage, by Steve Pollard, Natural History Museum, 3.

Films: Florence - the restoration of books (1), Botticelli - the story of spring (2), both at National Gallery, 1.

Thebes, 11.30 and Nubia, 1.15; both by George Hart, British Museum.

Music
Not So Dusty: a selection of music presented by Dick Johnson, Carshalton Library, The Square, Carshalton, Sutton, 8.

Concert Music Group recital, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10 pm.

Recital by Gilbert Towland (Barpschor), Purcell Room, South Bank, 3.30.

Concert by the Baroque Strings, Zurich, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, 7.45.

Concert by Luciano Pavarotti (tenor), with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Royal Albert Hall, 7.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Goodwin, Bangor Cathedral, 1.15.

Walks
Ghosts of the City meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30.

Jack the Ripper Murders 1888, meet Angela East Undergound (Art Gallery Exit), 7.30.

Sporting fixtures
Football: Five first division matches, two second, three third and three fourth. See page 13.

Racing: A25: Crayke Road, Stratford on Avon, closed Friday.

MI: Extensive roadworks between junctions 14 (Newport) and 18 (A423 Rugby) in Northamptonshire cause serious delays.

A third lane of our time, Mr Spirling, was unable to compete at Silverstone because of an accident suffered on his 'scooter' in Chelsea. But his women passengers managed to get to the West Coast somewhere over the West Coast, thus establishing a new free-reign record. And the good news is that the British export is higher than ever with doubled sales on the continent last month and eight out of 10 people in black and coloured communities in South Africa believe the English cricket tour did nothing to harm the cause of multi-racial sport and might have improved it.

At least it makes a change from war and peace.

Fire in the home
Every year fires kill about a thousand people and seriously injure and scar thousands more. Would you know what to do if fire broke out in your home?

If you think there is a fire, close all doors and keep them shut, especially the door of the room where you think the fire might be. The door will hold back the fire for up to 20 minutes. If you cannot get out, get everyone out of the house. And call the Fire Brigade by dialling 999.

The Pound
Bank Bank Bank
Austria Sch 31.35 29.35
Belgium Fr 32.00 37.00
Canada \$ 2.25 2.14
Denmark Kr 15.10 14.30
France Fr 11.48 10.88
Germany DM 4.42 4.17
Greece Dr 115.00 108.00
Hong Kong \$ 10.70 10.10
India Rs 1.26 1.21
Italy Lit 2375.00 2275.00
Japan Yn 458.00 432.00
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Switzerland Fr 3.62 3.40
Taiwan \$ 1.61 1.54
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London: The FT index closed on Thursday at 83 at 561.3.

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Classical best-sellers

Best-selling records last week were:
1. Beethoven: Violin concerto, Perlman (HMV ASD4059).
2. Holst: The Planets, Karajan (DG2582019).
3. The Legendary Hollywood String Quartet (HMV RL5765).
4. Dvorak: Cello Concerto, Cohen (CFP40331).
5. Strauss: Alpine Symphony, Karajan (DG2582015).
6. Poulenc: Les Biches Suite, Preter (HMV ASD4067).
7. Mahler: Symphony No 2, Solti (Decca D22902).
8. Sibelius: Symphony No 5, Ashkenazy (Decca SXDL7451).
9. Mendelssohn/Bruch: Violin Concertos, Muller (DG2582016).
10. Walton: Symphony No 1, Haitink (HMV ASD4091).

Roads
London and the South-east: The Automobile Association advises that various roadworks cause delays on the A40 Western Avenue between Ealing and Uxbridge. From 9 am until 4 pm the centre lane of both carriageways of the A40 will be closed for maintenance work. Watch out between junctions 10 and 11 near Crayke.

Wales and the West: A55: Subsidence at Holywell, Clwyd. Only half road open, serious delays. Use (A548) coast road or Holywell Road.

Roadworks at Three Milestone roundabout, diversion for west-bound traffic, eastbound speed limit 30. Restrictions at Dean Road, A423, Crayke Road, Stratford on Avon, closed Friday.

MI: Extensive roadworks between junctions 14 (Newport) and 18 (A423 Rugby) in Northamptonshire cause serious delays.

The North: A100 and A66(M)
north of Scotch Corner to junction with A68 and full length of A66(M) north Yorkshire, occasional lane closures.

Scotland: A27: Kilmarnock Road, near Auchinloch road, near Auchinloch, one lane only each way. A28: North of Blair Atholl roadworks, A92: Closed between Invercauld junction and Charlotte Street.

Family centre
There are many activities of interest for children and parents at the Natural History Museum's family centre.

Activities include quizzes, tank rubbings and looking through microscopes. There are also natural history specimens, such as bones, fossils and stuffed birds, which visitors can inspect and handle. Workbooks can be obtained at a small charge for children to use in the galleries.

The centre is open until April 24, 10.30 to 12.30, and from 2.00pm to 4.00pm. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays. Entrance is free and the museum is in Cromwell Road, London SW7.

The papers

The Christian Science Monitor notes that Egypt is edging back into the good graces of the Arab world, and sees the latest signs appearing with Egypt's attendance at a non-aligned conference in Kuwait.

The steps taken at the conference, the Monitor says, were not major breakthroughs exactly, "but hints of moderation that could be built on."

During the Easter weekend we have not known whether war or peace would break out in the Middle East. The Daily Express, Solt we do not know what tomorrow will bring. Sir Randolph Fiennes has gone through or over the North Pole, and the Daily Express, Solt we do not know what tomorrow will bring.

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Weather

Pressure will remain high over Britain but frontal troughs will move E across N Scotland.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, E Anglia, Midlands: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind variable, mainly NW, light or moderate; max temp, 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

E. central N, NE England: Mainly dry, bright periods; wind mainly W, light or moderate; max temp, 8 or 9C (46 to 49F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind variable, light or moderate; max temp, 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

N. Wales, NW England, Lake District: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind variable, light or moderate; max temp, 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands: Mainly dry, bright periods; wind variable, light or moderate; max temp, 8 or 9C (46 to 49F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, some rain at first, sunny intervals developing; wind SW, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp, 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Bright intervals, becoming cloudy with occasional rain; wind SW, moderate increasing fresh, locally strong; max temp, 8 to 11C (46 to 52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rain and showers at first, mainly in the N, otherwise mainly dry.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea: Wind NW, fresh or strong; sea rough. Straits of Dover: Wind N, moderate or fresh; sea rough. English Channel (E. St George's Channel, Irish Sea): Wind, mainly N, light or moderate; sea slight.

Lighting up time
Sun rises: 6.10 am
Sun sets: 7.55 pm
Moon rises: 12.18 am
Moon sets: 8.52 am

London: 8.25 pm to 8.35 pm
Birmingham: 8.45 pm to 8.51 pm
Edinburgh: 8.36 pm to 8.42 pm
Preston: 8.42 pm to 8.48 pm

Yesterday
Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, F
Belfast: 10.4, 50.7
Birmingham: 13.4, 56.1
Bristol: 12.4, 54.3
Cardiff: 11.4, 52.5
Cork: 10.4, 50.7
Dublin: 11.4, 52.5
Edinburgh: 10.4, 50.7
Exeter: 12.4, 54.3
Glasgow: 11.4, 52.5
Liverpool: 12.4, 54.3
London: 13.4, 56.1
Manchester: 12.4, 54.3
Newcastle: 11.4, 52.5
Nottingham: 12.4, 54.3
Oxford: 13.4, 56.1
Preston: 12.4, 54.3
Reading: 13.4, 56.1
Sheffield: 12.4, 54.3
Southampton: 12.4, 54.3
Stoke: 12.4, 54.3
Sunderland: 11.4, 52.5
Tottenham: 12.4, 54.3
Wolverhampton: 12.4, 54.3
Wrexham: 11.4, 52.5

High tides

London Bridge: 1.00, 4.45, 8.40, 12.15, 4.10, 8.05, 11.50, 3.45, 7.40, 11.35, 3.30, 7.25, 11.20, 3.15, 7.10, 11.05, 3.00, 6.55, 10.50, 2.55, 6.50, 10.45, 2.50, 6.45, 10.40, 2.45, 6.40, 10.35, 2.40, 6.35, 10.30, 2.35, 6.30, 10.25, 2.30, 6.25, 10.20, 2.25, 6.20, 10.15, 2.20, 6.15, 10.10, 2.15, 6.10, 10.05, 2.10, 6.05, 10.00, 2.05, 6.00, 9.55, 1.55, 5.55, 9.50, 1.50, 5.50, 9.45, 1.45, 5.45, 9.40, 1.40, 5.40, 9.35, 1.35, 5.35, 9.30, 1.30, 5.30, 9.25, 1.25, 5.25, 9.20, 1.20, 5.20, 9.15, 1.15, 5.15, 9.10, 1.10, 5.10, 9.05, 1.05, 5.05, 9.00, 1.00, 5.00, 8.55, 0.55, 4.55, 8.50, 0.50, 4.50, 8.45, 0.45, 4.45, 8.40, 0.40, 4.40, 8.35, 0.35, 4.35, 8.30, 0.30, 4.30, 8.25, 0.25, 4.25, 8.20, 0.20, 4.20, 8.15, 0.15, 4.15, 8.10, 0.10, 4.10, 8.05, 0.05, 4.05, 8.00, 0.00, 4.00, 7.55, 23.55, 7.50, 23.50, 7.45, 23.45, 7.40, 23.40, 7.35, 23.35, 7.30, 23.30, 7.25, 23.25, 7.20, 23.20, 7.15, 23.15, 7.10, 23.10, 7.05, 23.05, 7.00, 23.00, 6.55, 22.55, 6.50, 22.50, 6.45, 22.45, 6.40, 22.40, 6.35, 22.35, 6.30, 22.30, 6.25, 22.25, 6.20, 22.20, 6.15, 22.15, 6.10, 22.10, 6.05, 22.05, 6.00, 22.00, 5.55, 21.55, 5.50, 21.50, 5.45, 21.45, 5.40, 21.40, 5.35, 21.35, 5.30, 21.30, 5.25, 21.25, 5.20, 21.20, 5.15, 21.15, 5.10, 21.10, 5.05, 21.05, 5.00, 21.00, 4.55, 20.55, 4.50, 20.50, 4.45, 20.45, 4.40, 20.40, 4.35, 20.35, 4.30, 20.30, 4.25, 20.25, 4.20, 20.20, 4.15, 20.15, 4.10, 20.10, 4.05, 20.05, 4.00, 20.00, 3.55, 19.55, 3.50, 19.50, 3.45, 19.45, 3.40, 19.40, 3.35, 19.35, 3.30, 19.30, 3.25, 19.25, 3.20, 19.20, 3.15, 19.15, 3.10, 19.10, 3.05, 19.05, 3.00, 19.00, 2.55, 18.55, 2.50, 18.50, 2.45, 18.45, 2.40, 18.40, 2.35, 18.35, 2.30, 18.30, 2.25, 18.25, 2.20, 18.20, 2.15, 18.15, 2.10, 18.10, 2.05, 18.05, 2.00, 18.00, 1.55, 17.55, 1.50, 17.50, 1.45, 17.45, 1.40, 17.40, 1.35, 17.35, 1.30, 17.30, 1.25, 17.25, 1.20, 17.20, 1.15, 17.15, 1.10, 17.10, 1.05, 17.05, 1.00, 17.00, 0.55, 16.55, 0.50, 16.50, 0.45, 16.45, 0.40, 16.40, 0.35, 16.35, 0.30, 16.30, 0.25, 16.25, 0.20, 16.20, 0.15, 16.15, 0.10, 16.10, 0.05, 16.05, 0.00, 16.00, 23.55, 15.55, 23.50, 15.50, 23.45, 15.45, 23.40, 15.40, 23.35, 15.35, 23.30, 15.30, 23.25, 15.25, 23.20, 15.20, 23.15, 15.15, 23.10, 15.10, 23.05, 15.05, 23.00, 15.00, 22.55, 14.55, 22.50, 14.50, 22.45, 14.45, 22.40, 14.40, 22.35, 14.35, 22.30, 14.30, 22.25, 14.25, 22.20, 14.20, 22.15, 14.15, 22.10, 14.10, 22.05, 14.05, 22.00, 14.00, 21.55, 13.55, 21.50, 13.50, 21.45, 13.45, 21.40, 13.40, 21.35, 13.35, 21.30, 13.30, 21.25, 13.25, 21.20, 13.20, 21.15, 13.15, 21.10, 13.10, 21.05, 13.05, 21.00, 13.00, 20.55, 12.55, 20.50, 12.50, 20.45, 12.45, 20.40, 12.40, 20.35, 12.35, 20.30, 12.30, 20.25, 12.25, 20.20, 12.20, 20.15, 12.15, 20.10, 1